CURTIS'S

Botanical Magazine;

OR,

FLOWER-GARDEN DISPLAYED:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering;

Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL XLVII.

Being the Fifth of the New Series.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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M DCCC XX.

N 2105.

Pub. by. S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1 1819. Wedd.

CRATÆGUS GLABRA. SMOOTH CHINESE HAWTHORN.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera, disperma. (Mespilus. SMITH.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRATÆGUS *glabra;* foliis oblongis acutis glabris serratis superioribus petiolis vix quadruplo longioribus, panicula composita corymbosa: pedicellis calyce longioribus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 202.

CRATÆGUS *glabra;* foliis oblongis acutis glabris serratis, florum panicula composita. *Thunb. Jap.* 205. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 1004.

MESPILUS glabra. *Sweet Hort. Suburban. p.* 112.

The genera CRATÆGUS, SORBUS, MESPILUS, and PYRUS of LINNÆUS, Sir JAMES E. SMITH has thought right to reduce to two only, rejecting CRATÆGUS and SORBUS. But as these last genera are still retained in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, we adopt the name as it at present stands there and in Willdenow's Species Plantarum; for not having had an opportunity of seeing the fruit, and having even neglected to examine the flower from which our drawing was made, we are not certain whether it ought to be referred to MESPILUS or PYRUS. THUNBERG describes two styles, with capitate stigmas, but does not seem to have been acquainted with the fruit.

We are informed by Mr. KNIGHT, of the King's Road, Chelsea, by whom our plant was communicated, that it thrives vigorously when inarched upon a stock of the common quince,

a species

a species usually referred to Pyrus. It is propagated also by cuttings; is a very ornamental evergreen shrub; at present kept in the greenhouse; but may perhaps be found hereafter to be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters without protection, as several other Japan plants are found to do.

Introduced in 1804 by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the Henry Addington, Captain Kirkpatrick. Time of flowering uncertain; said in Hortus Kewensis to flower from April to July; our drawing was taken in December.

J Curtis Del

Pub. by S. Curtis. Watworth. Nov. 1. 1829.

Weddell. Sc.

TURNERA TRIONIFLORA. VENICE-MALLOW-FLOWERED TURNERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus, infundibuliformis: exterior [*bracteæ*] diphyllus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Stigmata* multifida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, trivalvis: valvis medio seminiferis.

Specific Character.

TURNERA *trioniflora;* floribus petiolaribus, bracteis subulatis, foliis ovatis utrinque acutis basi biglandulosis, dimidio inferiore integerrimis.

We do not find that this species, which differs in so many respects from TURNERA *angustifolia* (No. 281), has ever been recorded. In most of its characters it corresponds with TURNERA *sidoides* of LINNÆUS, but that is said to have axillary peduncles, whilst in our plant the flower is sessile upon the footstalk of the leaf, as in *ulmifolia, angustifolia,* and *Pumilea.* The leaves are ovate, pointed at both ends, serrate from about the middle to the apex, and quite entire towards the base, where it is furnished with two globular glands, and besides these there is an oblong, white, raised mark upon the middle of the petiole. The bractes are subulate, hairy, nearly the length of the calyx, while in *angustifolia* they are ovate-acuminate and serrate. The corolla is much paler, with a dark purple eye, which gives it not a slight resemblance to the blossom of *Hibiscus Trionum* (No. 209.)

A native of Brazil. Cultivated in the stove. Flowers most part of the year. Propagated by cuttings and by seeds. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, from the Apothecaries Botanic Garden, at Chelsea.

N. 2107.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1. 1819.

CALLICARPA CANA. MALABAR HOARY CALLICARPA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Bacca* 4-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALLICARPA *cana;* foliis ovatis denticulatis per petiolum semi-decurrentibus, subtus villoso-canis, paniculis dichotomis. *Vahl. Symbol.* 3. *p.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 620. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 133. *Roem. et Schultes Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 94.

CALLICARPA *cana;* foliis serratis subtus tomentosis. *Lin. Mant. alt. p.* 198. *Retz. Obs.* 5. *p.* 1.

CALLICARPA *tomentosa;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis serratis subtus tomentoso-albis, baccis parvis nigris distinctis. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 556.

CALLICARPA americana. *Laureiro Cochinch. p.* 88.

That the CALLICARPA *tomentosa* of LAMARCK is the same plant with CALLICARPA *cana* of the Mantissa, RETZIUS affirms on the authority of a specimen received from the author himself. The specific name of *tomentosa* has been since applied to a different species.

Our plant differs from *americana* in having the stems and underside of the leaves much more tomentose, and especially in having the racemes more lax, the berries in the latter being crowded together so as to look like one fruit; from whence it has been called the Bermudian mulberry.

Native of Malabar, Cochinchina, Java, Sumatra, and the straits of Sunda. Requires to be kept in the stove. Introduced to the Kew Garden in 1790, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.; but does not appear to have

blossomed

blossomed there at the time of the publication of the Hortus Kewensis, in 1810.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. Barr and Brookes in June 1818, from their very extensive collection at the Northampton Nursery, Newington Green.

N 2108.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Nov. 1. 1819.

Acacia Lophantha. Two-spiked Acacia.

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Class and Order.

Polygamia Monœcia.

Generic Character.

Hermaph. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* bivalve.

Masc. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida vel 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Acacia *lophantha ;* inermis, foliis bipinnatis : foliolis subviginti-jugis aveniis, glandula petiolari, spicis axillaribus oblongis pedunculatis geminis.

Acacia *lophantha ;* inermis, foliis bipinnatis : partialibus novem-seu duodecim-jugis : propriis subviginti-jugis lanceolatis aveniis, glandula petiolari ; et inter binas terminales partialium, spicis oblongis pedunculatis axillaribus geminis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1070. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 468. *Bot. Reg.* 361.

Mimosa *lophantha,* inermis, foliis bipinnatis, petiolis basi interque duas supremas pinnulas glandulosis, racemis geminis axillaribus, leguminibus articulatis planis. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 264. *n.* 68.

Mimosa distachya. *Vent. Cels.* 20.

Mimosa elegans. *Bot. Repos.* 563.

An elegant greenhouse shrub, but rather impatient of cold ; best suited for the Conservatory, where it makes a very magificent appearance. Propagated by cuttings, and by seeds which we are informed it produces freely. Flowers twice in the year.

Native of the South-west coast of New Holland, where it was first observed by Robert Brown, Esq. Introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. Peter Good in 1803. Communicated by Mr. Joseph Knight, of the King's Road, Chelsea, in December 1818.

N. 2109.

J. Curtis del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Wa[illegible]

ECHINOPS STRIGOSA. ANNUAL GLOBE-THISTLE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-florus. *Corollæ* tubulosæ, hermaphroditæ. *Recept.* setosum. *Pappus* obsoletus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHINOPS *strigosa;* capitulis orbiculatis pungentibus, laciniis corollæ filiformibus, foliis supra strigosis, subtus tomentoso-incanis.

ECHINOPS *strigosa;* capitulis fasciculatis, calycibus lateralibus sterilibus, foliis supra strigosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1317. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 2398. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 185. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 499.

CARDUUS tomentosus, capitulo majore. *Bauh. Pin.* 382.

CARDUUS sphærocephalus annuus bœticus minor. *Mor. Hist.* 3. *p.* 164. *s.* 7. *t.* 35. *f.* 6.

SCABIOSA carduifolia annua. *Herm. Parad.* 224. *t.* 224.

It seems hardly possible to reconcile the synonyms quoted from the older botanists as applied to the different species of this genus, especially to *strigosa* and *spinosa,* which however, we are very much inclined to think may be only varieties of each other.

We have identified our plant with the specimens in the Banksian Herbarium, and compared it with the descriptions and figures of the synonyms quoted, and have no doubt of our being right as to the species; yet we cannot reconcile it with the Linnean specific phrase. The *heads* grow in the same manner, and are equally globular with *vulgaris* and *Ritro.*

Ritro. The proper *calyx* consists of a great number of imbricated *leaflets*: the interior ones longest, subulate, rigid, pungent, blue towards the point: exterior lanceolate, ciliate and extremely hairy at the base. *Corolla* tubular, divided far down into five very narrow segments. *Seed* oblong, with a ciliated five-angled crown. *Leaves* pinnatifid, cottony on the under surface, dark green on the upper and rough with short, rigid, adpressed bristles.

An annual plant; propagated by seeds only. Native of Spain. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1729, but we believe has not been seen in this country for many years till raised this summer by AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. in his garden at Boyton, from Spanish seeds; to this gentleman we are indebted for the specimen from which our drawing was taken in September last; as well as for the information that the substance called Spanish tinder, which resembles in many respects the Moxa of the Chinese, is manufactured from the ECHINOPS *strigosa*. Of this tinder, three kinds are prepared, one from the pubescence of the flowering heads, a second from that of the leaves, and a third from the stalks; as Mr. LAMBERT was informed by his friend Don JOSE PAVON.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis.

Wood Hill Sc.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS. PHLOX-LIKE LEAD-WORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stamina* squamis basin corollæ claudentibus inserta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Sem.* 1, oblongum, tunicatum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

PLUMBAGO *capensis;* fruticosa, foliis obovatis obtusis supra glabris subtus scabris, calycibus infra medium eglandulosis.

PLUMBAGO *capensis;* foliis petiolatis oblongis integris subtus glaucis caule erecto. *Thunb. Prodr.* 33. *Fl. capensis. v.* 2. *p.* 13.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, erect, flexuose. *Leaves* obovate, obtuse, narrowed at the base and decurrent down the footstalk, pale underneath. Two moon-shaped *stipules* at the base of the petiole; and several smaller leaves from the axils. *Inflorescence* a terminal spike of several flowers, of a pale blue colour. *Bractes* 3, at the base of each flower, of which the middle one is longer than the lateral. *Calyx* sessile, oblong, 5-angled, the upper half covered with viscid glandular hairs, lower half naked. *Corolla* large: *tube* an inch long: *limb* spreading: laciniæ obovate, quite entire, pale blue with a deeper coloured stripe in the middle. *Stamens* the length of the tube: *filaments* thread-like: *anthers* incumbent, blue. *Style* shorter than the tube.

A handsome little greenhouse shrub. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Found by THUNBERG near Kabeljaus Rivier, where it flowers in November and December. Communicated by Messrs. COLVILLE and SON, in August 1819.

CLITORIA HETEROPHYLLA. HOODED-FLOWERED CLITORIA.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. resupinata : vexillo maximo, patente, alas obumbrante.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLITORIA *heterophylla ;* foliis impari-pinnatis : foliolis subtri-jugis orbiculato-ovatis emarginatis, vexillis cucullatis.

CLITORIA *heterophylla ;* foliis pinnatis : foliolis quinis, aliis rotundioribus, aliis lanceolatis, aliis linearibus. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 51. *Vent. Choix. des Pl. t.* 26. *Desfont. Ann. du Mus.* 1. *p.* 202. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 302.

This plant has the name of *heterophylla* given it from the leaflets, which are generally rounded, being sometimes lanceolate and even linear upon the same individual ; as was the case both in the one figured by VENTENAT and in that described by M. DESFONTAINES. In those cultivated at Spofforth by the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT, to whom we are indebted for the specimens from which our drawing was taken, no such variation in the form of the foliage was observed. Mr. HERBERT remarks, that he had never flowered this pretty plant till this last summer, though he has had it produce ripe seed, but its flowers are often clandestine, or at most only shew the points of the petals, when they wither without expanding, yet the seed will be perfected. The present plant, a seedling, flowered beautifully. Mr. HERBERT has observed the same in another specimen of CLITORIA, which often produced ripe seeds, without ever perfecting a single flower, whilst other seedlings of

of the same species flowered beautifully. He observes also that he once had a plant of KENNEDIA *apetala*, which produced abundance of pale blue flowers.

In our account of CLITORIA *Ternatea* (No. 1542) we have erroneously described it as being annual; for although seedling plants will often flower the first year, ripen seeds, and perhaps then perish, yet other plants will prove perennial, and even shrubby, according to circumstances. Mr. HERBERT observes he has vigorous plants of it five years old.

CLITORIA *heterophylla* is a native of the Isle of France, and with us is cultivated in the stove. Flowers in July and August.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth . Nov. 1. 1819.

AMORPHA NANA. DWARF BASTARD INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* vexillum ovatum concavum. *Alæ* 0. *Carina* 0. *Legumen* dispermum, falcatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMORPHA *nana;* frutex humilis glaber; foliolis ellipticis mucronulatis, floribus pedicellatis, dentibus calycis omnibus setaceo-acuminatis, leguminibus monospermis. *Nuttall Gen. Pl. Amer.* 2. *p.* 91. *Idem in Fraser's Catal.* 1813.

AMORPHA *microphylla;* glabriuscula, pumila; foliis brevissime petiolatis utrinque obtusis, spicis solitariis abbreviatis, calycibus nudiusculis pedicellatis, dentibus omnibus acuminatis, leguminibus monospermis. *Pursh Flor. Amer. Sept.* 2. *p.* 466.

An upright low shrub. Native of the woodless and grassy hills of the Missouri, from the river Platte to the mountains, where it hardly exceeds a foot in height. Flowers fragrant, deep purple, with exserted, golden-coloured anthers. Mr. NUTTALL remarks that this very humble plant is often diffused, like heath in Europe, over hundreds of acres in succession, and seems to be the only upland shrub capable of withstanding the peculiarities of that climate.

The *calyx* is two-lipped, and the two teeth of the upper lip are much shorter than the three lower, but all are pointed, though the upper much less so. Flowers in May and June. Is rather tender, the young shoots generally dying back even in the green-house.

As Mr. NUTTALL had described this plant, as well as applied the specific name of *nana* to it, in FRASER's Catalogue of Plants,

Plants, collected in Upper Louisiana in 1813, we have thought it right to restore the name there given it, rather than adopt that of Mr. Pursh, who, without any reason, thought fit to change it for one certainly not more appropriate.

Communicated by our friend Mr. Lambert, from a plant he received from Mr. Nuttall himself.

N°2113.

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA. β. STRIATIFOLIA.
GRIFFIN'S NETTED-VEINED AMARYLLIS.
COBURGIA. *Herbert.*

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic and Specific Character.—Vide supra No. 657.

Synonym.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata* β. ; *Bot. Reg. No.* 352.

Whether this be a mere variety of AMARYLLIS *reticulata* before figured, or a distinct species, we do not at present pretend to determine. It differs from the common *reticulata*, in the greater size, more intense colour, and less evident reticular veining of the flower; in the larger, more leaf-like, erect spathes, longer than the peduncles; and in the broader leaves, which have a remarkable white stripe along the mid-rib. These differences appear to be permanent in the offspring from seeds.—Supposed to be a native of Brasil, from which country, Mr. GRIFFIN received the bulbs some years ago.—It may be doubted however, Mr. HERBERT observes, whether these plants were not originally imported there in some slave ship from Africa.

The natural order of AMARYLLIDEÆ as established by Mr. BROWN from the second of JUSSIEU's sections of NARCISSI, still requires a revisal, though much has been done by Mr. KER, in the Botanical Magazine, Annals of Botany, Botanical Register, and lastly, in the second volume of the Journal of Science and the Arts. Perhaps it is only under the eye of a cultivator that the many difficulties which attend the assigning of proper limits to the genera can be overcome. Fortunately the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT, of Spofforth, in Yorkshire, to a scientific knowledge of botany, adds the advantage of possessing a very large collection of this family, which

which he has long observed with care; and having been favoured with his manuscript on the subject, we gladly embrace this opportunity of laying his observations before the public, which we doubt not will be highly acceptable to all botanists.

"The genus AMARYLLIS, as at present constituted, includes several species of CRINUMS, and is otherwise divisible into certain distinct genera, which appear to be in a great measure, if not absolutely, peculiar to different parts of the globe. The genus BRUNSVIGIA seems to have been separated from it without due consideration, by the single distinction of a turbinate elongated capsule, which excludes *coranica*, while it includes *falcata*, though these two plants are not distinguishable from each other in bulb or leaf, and agree also in a remarkable peculiarity, that the same leaves which have died back one season, sprout again the next with a broken point. The error is further apparent on reference to the descriptions of *multiflora* and *Josephinæ*, the former of which is said to have the capsule long and turbinate, the latter short and ovately-oblong; so that *Josephinæ* as well as *coranica* would be excluded by the definition. In truth the length and outward form of the mature capsule furnishes a specific, but not a generic distinction. There is quite as much difference between the ripe capsules of A. *vittata* and *rutila*, which are decidedly of one genus and will breed together.

"AMARYLLIS proper seems to be confined to the western hemisphere, if *vittata* is a Mexican or at least an Occidental plant, as there is great reason to believe, for it has certainly not been found indigenous at the Cape. AMARYLLIS has the stigma at first appearing simple, afterwards becoming trifid or triangularly 3-lobed; fimbriated on the top or inside of the lobes: fimbriæ thereon long and slender. Tube of the corolla outwardly a funnel-shaped continuation of the limb, and short in comparison with the tube of CRINUM. Filaments inserted at the mouth of the tube; [corresponding, not alternately, but with their opposites; in *fulgida* and *rutila*, and probably in the whole genus, of three lengths; the two longest attached to the two upper internal laciniæ; the two shortest to the two lower external laciniæ; and the two of intermediate length to the upper external and lowest of the internal laciniæ. The correspondence of the upper and lower segments with each other, and of the laterals with those opposite, is obvious in the general appearance of the flowers

of

of the whole genus, and the correspondence of the filaments depends upon that of the laciniæ to which they are attached at the base. The dissection of AMARYLLIS *rutila* in the Botanical Register is inaccurate.] Mature capsule 3-celled, which is not so in CRINUM. Seeds flat, shining black, winged; (coming nearer to Gladiolus and Watsonia than to Crinum or any of the genera confounded with Amaryllis, except Cyrtanthus) originally in two piles to each cell, the edge of each seed lapping alternately over the edge of a lower seed in the other pile; but as they swell, closing into one pile, exactly as the two halves of a pack of cards when shuffled. Leaves bifarious.

Enumeration of Species.

" 1. A.—*vittata*. Bot. Mag. 129. 2. A.—*Reginæ*. Bot. Mag. 453. Stigma less trifid than the rest. 3. A.—*equestris*. Bot. Mag. 305. and var. major. Bot. Reg. 234. 4. A.—*fulgida*. Bot. Reg. 226. 5. A.—*rutila*. Bot. Reg. 23. 6. A.—*calyptrata*. Bot. Reg. 164. 7. A.—*psittacina*. Bot. Reg. 199. 8. A.—*miniata*. Ruiz and Pavon. 9. A.—*formosissima*. Bot. Mag. 47. (mature seeds not seen.) A.—? *aurea*. Ruiz and Pavon. A.—? *flammea*. Ib. A.—? *Atamasco*. Bot. Mag. 239. A.—? *tubispatha*. Bot. Mag. 1586.

" *Atamasco* and *tubispatha* have thicker seeds, and perhaps a difference will be found in the filaments, which may place them in a separate genus between Amaryllis and the European bulbs at present known by that name. They both refuse to breed with Amaryllis proper.

" CYRTANTHUS is closely allied to AMARYLLIS, and has similar seeds. It is distinguished by an open and almost sub-ventricose tube, and short filaments, inserted separately into the limb of the corolla. It is confined to South Africa.

Enumeration of Species.

" 1 C.—*obliquus*. Bot. Mag. 1183. 2. C.—*purpureus*. (Am. *purpurea*. Bot. Mag. 1430.) 3. C.—*vittatus*. Bot. Reg. 168. (Am. *Pumilio*, Willd.) 4. C.—*angustifolius*. Bot. Mag. 271. 5. C.—*spiralis*. Bot. Reg. 167. 6. C.—*collinus*. Bot. Reg. 162.

" CRINUM genus is found all round the world in or near the tropics. It is distinguished by a long slender cylindrical or

quill-

quill-shaped tube; a germen originally 3-celled, but not so when mature; large irregular shaped green seeds; and other particulars, which, with the enumeration of species, will be found under the title Crinum *Broussoneti* in the next number. I have seen no Brunsvigia except *falcata* in flower, and that not since my attention has been particularly called to the definition of the genus; and therefore I can only refer to figures and descriptions; but I apprehend that *toxicaria*, *falcata*, and *coranica*, will form the genus, distinguishable by a cylindrical tube to the corolla, a simple pointed stigma, irregularly shaped roundish green seeds, and leaves not decaying unless exposed to drought or cold: in every respect coming nearest to Crinum; and that *multiflora* and *Josephinæ* (with probably *ciliaris*, *Radula*, *marginata*, and *striata*,) will unite with *blanda* and *Belladonna* in the genus, which from its affinity to some of the bulbs now called Brunsvigia, may be not improperly named Coburgia.

"Coburgia has the stigma at first simple, afterwards, when perfect, 3-lobed or obsoletely triangular, fimbriated on the top or inside of the lobes: fimbriæ thereon crowded and slender. Filaments united near the base, and where united adhering to the inner laciniæ and the midrib of the outer, so as to form a tube inwardly cylindrical, but outwardly appearing funnel-shaped. Alternate filaments longer; the shortest attached to the outer laciniæ. [The margin of the outer laciniæ in *blanda* and *Belladonna* divided quite to the germen, but perhaps not in all the species.] Germen 3-celled. Seeds bursting the capsule, roundish, smooth, purpurascent where exposed to the light and air. [In *Belladonna*, *blanda*, and *reticulata*, pearl-coloured within the capsule, purpurascent where exposed.] Leaves bifarious.

Enumeration of Species.

"1. C.—*blanda*. Bot. Mag. 1253. Stigma obsoletely triangular. N. B. The statement of a difference between the tube of *blanda* and *Belladonna* is erroneous; they are precisely the same. 2. C.—*Belladonna*. Bot. Mag. 733. Stigma trifid. 3. C.—*pudica*. Ker in Journ. Sc. and A. with a figure. A species little known. I have bulbs that have not flowered which I consider to be *pudica*; and two other species allied to it, evidently Coburgias, which have not yet flowered; one of them received under the name of *lineata*, for which, however,

however, I know no authority. 4. C.—*reticulata**. Bot. Mag. 5. C.—*multiflora*. Bot. Mag. 1619. *Josephinæ* &c. above mentioned? *Multiflora* appears to coincide exactly with *blanda*, even in the specific form of the young germen.

"The Guernsey lily with its congeners forms a genus which I have named Galatea. It seems to be confined to South Africa, for I totally discredit the notion of its being indigenous in Japan. For the particulars of the genus and enumeration of species, see Galatea *rosea* in the next number.

"There are but two known species, heretofore called Amaryllis, indigenous in Asia, (excepting those which belong to the genus Crinum) viz. *aurea* and *radiata*. *Aurea* forms a distinct genus, which I propose to call Lycoris. It has the stigma simple, tapering to a point, fimbriated all round the whole of its length, which is about five times its greatest width. Filaments and limb growing out of a short cylindrical indivisible tube. Laciniæ undulated. Germen 3-celled. Immature seeds roundish: mature seeds and capsule not seen. [In *aurea* 5 seeds in each cell; when immature in two rows, with one singly at the top.] Filaments alternately longer; the shortest attached to the outer laciniæ.

Enumeration of Species.

"1. Lycoris *aurea*. 2. L.—? *radiata*. not sufficiently examined. 3. L.—? *hyacinthina*. As *hyacinthina* belongs to a different hemisphere, it is not unlikely that it may be found to differ in the seeds from *aurea*, and to form a separate genus. It is distinguished from *aurea* by filaments shorter instead of longer than the limb; the separation and erection of one filament; 2-seeded cells, and petiolated leaves; but those are specific differences, which all occur in the genus Crinum, and I

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* If *reticulata* be really a native of Brasil, and not introduced there like some other plants from the coast of Africa, I conjecture that it will be found to form by itself a genus distinguishable from Coburgia by a complete union of the outer laciniæ to the tube, and non-alternation of the filaments: in which case I should separate it from Coburgia under the name of Leopoldia *reticulata*, and consider the white-lined sort as a separate species, viz. *striatifolia*. I am unable to state whether the filaments of *reticulata* are alternate or not, which would decide at once whether it be a Coburgia or distinct genus. *H.*

know

know of no generic distinction at present which can separate it from *aurea*.

"The European sorts undoubtedly form a distinct genus, but they have not been sufficiently examined; and those American and other species, which are only known by imperfect descriptions, belong probably to more than one additional genus.

"The locality of growth which I have pointed out; the facility with which I have raised hybrid Crinums, Amaryllises, and Galateas, and my total failure in every attempt, during the last five years, to intermix the genera as I have above divided them, which proves a great difficulty, if not an impossibility, of blending them, afford the strongest confirmation of the accuracy of the definitions. I have little hesitation in saying that A. *vittata*, of which the natural abode is not ascertained, must be American; and with the same view I had considered A. *purpurea* long before I had examined its flower, as a plant which, from its seed and place of growth, must prove to be a Cyrtanthus; and I was afterwards much gratified in finding its filaments inserted so high up in the corolla, as to make it surprising how it could have been figured as an Amaryllis; because it is most satisfactory to find experience confirm the fact which had been foretold by theory.

"With a view to species not yet ascertained, it might have been safer, in the definitions of Coburgia, Galatea, and Lycoris, to have written filaments alternately longer, *or at least corresponding alternately*; for the length appears to be regulated by the corresponding position of their bases, which is the point of real importance; but as yet I have seen no necessity for the addition. It must be observed, that the stigma of Amaryllidæ fails to expand when the temperature is too low, which, as well as its progress on successive days, is likely to create error in botanical descriptions."

Herbert *Mss.*

CELASTRUS BUXIFOLIUS. β. INERMIS.
SPINELESS BOX-LEAVED STAFF-TREE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, patens. *Caps.* 3-angularis, 3-locularis. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELASTRUS *buxifolius ;* foliis obovatis obtusis crenulatis, cymis axillaribus dichotomis folio longioribus.
(α.) spinosa ; *spinis foliosis nudisque.*
(β.) inermis ; *sine spinis.*

CELASTRUS *buxifolius ;* spinis foliosis, ramis angulatis, foliis obtusis. *Sp. Pl.* 285. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 1128. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 26. *Fabric. Helmst. p.* 234. *Houtt. Nat. Hist.* 4. *p.* 312. *t.* 21. *f.* 1.

CELASTRUS *buxifolius ;* ramis angulatis, foliis obovato-cuneiformibus obtusis, cymis lateralibus paucifloris. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 661.

LYCIUM portoricense, buxi foliis angustioribus. *Pluk. Alm.* 234. *t.* 202. *fig.* 3.

CELASTRUS *buxifolius* has a near affinity with *cymosus,* figured above, No. 2070, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the latter having more compact cymes, which are shorter than the leaf from the axils of which they grow ; whilst in our present plant the cyme or panicle is more lax, more evidently dichotomous, and longer than the leaf. The variety (β.) seems to be always without spines as cultivated in our greenhouses, where it makes a pretty little shrub, but not at all shewy. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1752. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. BLAKE, from the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. of Kensington Gore.

Artis Wentworth Dec.

SEMPERVIVUM GLOBIFERUM, α. VILLOUS GLOBULAR HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulæ* 12, polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum;* foliis ciliatis, propaginibus subglobosis laxiusculis, flagellis foliosis.

(α.) villosum, pallidum, petalis duodenis.

(β.) glabrius, viridius, petalis, suboctodecim. *Supra No.* 507.

SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum;* foliis ciliatis, propaginibus globosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 932. exclusis synonimis Milleri, Schmidelii et Morisoni, quæ ad nostrum *soboliferum* (No. 1457) pertinent; necnon Knorri, cujus figura *S. tectorum* designat.

SEMPERVIVUM rosulis hirsutis, ciliatis, petalis subulato lanceolatis duodenis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 950.

SEDUM vulgari magno simile. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 688.

It is not improbable that LINNÆUS, in the first instance, under the name of *globiferum*, had in view the Hen and Chicken Houseleek, our *soboliferum* (*vide* No. 1457). This, however, is rendered doubtful by his quoting a figure in *Bauhin's* History, which is probably a representation of our plant; but the synonyms of MILLER and MORISON undoubtedly belong to *soboliferum*. But however this may be, JACQUIN's and HALLER's plants, above quoted, being both added as synonyms of *globiferum*, in the 14th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium, and continued by WILLDENOW, it seems best to retain the name now so generally applied to this species, and accordingly we published SCHMIDEL's and MORISON's plant, under the name of *soboliferum*.

In

In *globiferum* the young rosettes are all produced by stoutish runners clothed with leaves, very like those of the flowering stem, only smaller, but in *soboliferum* small globular rosettes grow on very slender threads, which soon break and suffer them to roll off, making distinct plants, not at all connected with the mother plant; but some larger and less globular rosettes are produced on runners; these are however, generally, perhaps always, without leaves.

We received our present plant from Mr. WILLIAM KENT'S collection, at Clapton, in June last, by the name of *hirtum*, but we consider it as only a variety of *globiferum* before figured; from which, however, it differs in the smaller size of the flowers; in the petals being only twelve in number; in the whole plant being more villous and of a paler colour, especially the leaves of the flowering stems. In all these respects it corresponds better with JACQUIN'S figure; on which account we consider it as variety (α.) and our former figure as representing var. (β.)

SEMPERVIVUM *montanum* appears to approach very near to our present plant, except in the colour of the flowers, which is a purplish red.

Pub. by. Curtis Walworth

SISYRINCHIUM MICRANTHUM. SMALL-FLOWERED SISYRINCHIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha diphylla. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6, subæqualia, plana. *Filam.* omnino connata. *Stylus* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SISYRINCHIUM *micranthum;* cauleancipiti flexuoso, spatha inæquali, pedunculis filiformibus, capsulis trigono-globosis.

SISYRINCHIUM *micranthum ;* scapo ancipiti ramoso folioso, spatha subtriflora inæquali floribus subæquali, petalis linearibus acuminatis, foliis gramineis canaliculatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 579.

SISYRINCHIUM *micranthum ;* radice fibrosa, caule ancipiti bipollicari, foliis alternis canaliculatis, floribus minimis. *Cav. Diss.* 6. *p.* 345. *t.* 191. *f.* 2.

We find no account of this plant but what has been derived from the description and figure by CAVANILLES above quoted, which were taken from a solitary dried specimen in JUSSIEU's herbarium, collected in Peru. Communicated in July last by Mr. ANDERSON, of the Botanic Garden, at Chelsea; to whom it was sent by Mr. OTTO, from the Royal Botanical Garden at Berlin.

N.2117.

Pubd. Walworth. Dec. 2. 1819.

SISYRINCHIUM TENUIFOLIUM. NARROW-LEAVED SISYRINCHIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha diphylla. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6, subæqualia, plana. *Filamenta* omnino connata. *Stylus* 1. Capsula 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SISYRINCHIUM *tenuifolium ;* scapo ancipiti adscendente folioso, spatha triflora, capsulis hirtis, foliis lineari-filiformibus. *Willd. Enum.* 691. *Hort. Berolin* 2. 92.

SISYRINCHIUM tenuifolium. *Humboldt & Bonpland. Redouté Lil. t.* 275.

SISYRINCHIUM *tenuifolium ;* radice tuberoso-fasciculata, caule superne ancipiti, petalis planis lanceolatis. *Lagasca Gen. & Spec. p.* 20. *n.* 270.

Root fibrous ; *leaves* linear and linear-ensiform, striate. *Stem* leafy, scarcely two inches long whilst in flower, and much shorter than leaves, but lengthening after the flowering is over. *Flowers* yellow, streaked with green, very fugacious, but coming many in succession. *Filaments* united for about one third their length, afterwards free and divergent ; *anthers* incumbent ; *style* trifid ; *capsule* 3-angled : angles cloathed with dark purple glandular hairs, which fall off as the capsule ripens. Native of Mexico, whence the seeds were brought by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND. Communicated by Mr. JENKINS, from his Botanic Garden, in Gloucester Place, in the New Road, in July last ; who received it from the Berlin

Berlin Garden, by favour of Mr. HUNNEMAN, in the year 1818. This circumstance, added to the glandular hairs at the angles of the germen and capsule, leaves no room to doubt of the species being the same, though its habit appears so different from the figure in the Hortus Berolinensis; which probably arises from its having been exposed more to the open air.

N°2118.

Æsculus macrostachya. Small flowered Horse Chesnut, or Buck's-Eye-Tree.

Class and Order.

Heptandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus 4- s. 5-dentatus, ventricosus. *Cor.* 4- s. 5-petala, inæqualiter colorata, calyci inserta. *Caps.* 3- locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Æsculus *macrostachya;* foliis quinatis septenatisve, corollis tetrapetalis, staminibus corolla duplo longioribus.

Æsculus *macrostachys;* humilis, foliolis quinis subtus subtomentosis, spica tenui longissima. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 403.

Æsculus *macrostachya;* foliolis subtus subtomentosis: racemo pyramidato longissimo multifloro, floribus albidis tetrapetalis plerumque heptandris. *Michaux Fl. bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 220.

Æsculus *macrostachya;* foliis quinatis subtus subtomentosis serrulatis, racemo longissimo laxo, fasciculis subtrifloris, corollis tetrapetalis patulis, staminibus longissime exsertis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. *p.* 255. *Nuttall North-Amer. Pl.* 1. *p.* 241.

Æsculus parviflora; *Walter Fl. Carol.* 128. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 335.

Pavia edulis. *Poit. et. Turp. Arbr. fruit.* 88.

The American species of this genus have long ago been separated from Æsculus by the French botanists, under the name of Pavia, distinguished by four petalled corollas, and smooth fruit; but two species found in America have spinous fruit,

fruit, and at the same time four petalled corollas; so that if PAVIA is to be distinguished from ÆSCULUS upon these grounds, the other two species will be excluded from either genus.

In this species the number of *petals*, though usually four, is sometimes encreased to five; number of stamens uncertain, but most commonly six; the great length of the filaments two or three times that of the corolla, tipped by the bright red anthers, at once distinguishes it from the other species, and gives the chief beauty to the flower. The *leaves* usually grow by fives, but in cultivation two more are frequently added; they are downy, and whitish underneath, slightly serrate, more particularly towards the point. The *germen* is supported on a pedicle, and contains several ovula; but we could not perceive any dissepiment.

In the Hortus Kewensis, WALTER's name of *parviflora* has been adopted, and certainly has the right of priority, but as *Michaux's* name of *macrostachya* is common to all the continental botanists, we have thought it best to conform to general usage.

A very ornamental shrub. Native of the Southern States of North America. Introduced by Mr. JOHN FRASER in 1785. Bears our winters very well in the open ground, and is readily propagated by scions, which it puts forth very plentifully. Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by Mr. BLAKE from the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq.

We received it also many years ago from our old friend Mr. LODDIGES, and it is now to be met with in most of our nurseries.

a. the flowering stalk. *b*. branches bearing four leaves each.

N.2119.

ANCHUSA UNDULATA. WAVED-LEAVED BUGLOSS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. *Sem.* basi insculpta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANCHUSA *undulata;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis strigosis, spicis secundis imbricatis, calycibus quinquepartitis tubo longioribus: fructiferis inflatis. *Willd. Enum.* 178.

ANCHUSA *undulata;* strigosa, foliis linearibus dentatis: pedicellis bractea minoribus, calycibus fructiferis inflatis. *Sp. Pl.* 191. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 757. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 159. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 290.

ANCHUSA angustis dentatis foliis, hispanica. *Barrel ic.* 578.?

BUGLOSSUM lusitanicum, Echii folio undulato. *Tourn. Inst.* 134. *Bocc. Mus. t.* 77?

The figures of BARRELIER and BOCCONE appear to be copies of one another, and neither of them probably belong to our plant.

ANCHUSA *undulata* is a hardy perennial; native of Spain and Portugal. It was cultivated at Chelsea by PHILIP MILLER in 1756, but has not probably been often seen in our collections from that time till very lately, when it has again become an inhabitant of the same Botanic garden, where it was raised from seeds received from Mr. OTTO of the Berlin garden. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON.

N.2120.

J Curtis Del. Pub by S Curtis Walworth. Jan 1 1820 W Addell

SCUTELLARIA ORIENTALIS. YELLOW-FLOWERED SKULL-CAP.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ore integro: post florescentiam clauso, operculato. *Cor.* tubus elongatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCUTELLARIA *orientalis;* foliis incisis subtus tomentosis, spicis rotundato-tetragonis. *Sp. Pl.* 834. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 171. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 136. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 426.

CASSIDA orientalis, folio chamædryos, flore luteo. *Tourn. it. n.* 3 *p.* 306. *cum icone. Engl. ed.* 3. *p.* 143. *Comm. rar.* 30. *t.* 30. *Mart. Cent.* 18. *t.* 18.

DESCR. *Stem* assurgent, branched, villous. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-oblong, crenate-serrate, rugose, hoary underneath. *Spike* four-cornered. *Bractes* quite entire, canoe-shaped, obsoletely three-nerved, equalling the tube and faux of the corolla. *Calyx*, as in the rest of the genus, helmet-shaped, with a sort of lid at the back, which closes over the seeds after the blossom falls. *Corolla* downy, wholly yellow, but *tube* and *faux* paler than the lower lip and tip of the upper. *Anthers* of the upper stamens didymous: those of the lower simple. Taste of the leaves, after a little chewing, intensely bitter, but not very permanent.

The species of SCUTELLARIA are far from being well understood. It is very evident that more than one have been confounded under the name of *orientalis*. In the 14th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium, published by Professor MURRAY, in the life-time of LINNÆUS, an observation was added, that the

Corolla

Corolla was purple with a white lip; which probably arose from confounding our *grandiflora* (No. 635) with Tournefort's plant, the subject of our present article, which has yellow downy flowers. There is again a variety of this which has leaves, not only tomentose and pale as in ours, but of a snowy white underneath.

A tolerably hardy perennial. Native of Barbary and the Levant. Flowers in July and August. Cultivated by Philip Miller in 1729. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, at the Fulham Nursery, who raised it from seeds sent from Constantinople by Lady Liston.

N. 2121.

W. Herbert. Ha[illegible]

Pub. by S. [illegible] Curtis. Walworth. Jun.

Crinum Broussoneti. Broussonet's Crinum.

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. Calyx nullus. *Tubus* longus, gracilis, cylindricus; [sæpè incurvatus; in plerisque, dum semina maturantur, parte saltem persistens, neque, ut semper in Amaryllide, cum limbo marcescens.] *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta. *Stylus* gracilis. *Stigma* punctum plus minùs triangulare, aliquando fecundationis tempore ferè trilobatum, lobis verò corollâ pereunte non persistentibus; superne fimbriatum: [fimbriæ sæpissimè breves, conicæ.] *Limbus* corollæ vel infundibuliformis, vel campanulatus, vel crateriformis, vel radiatus, vel reflexus. *Germen* principio triloculare; *capsula* verò seminibus maturescentibus sæpissimè unilocularis; tandem seminum pondere temerè disrupta, neque suturis hiantibus, ut in Amaryllide, instructa. *Semina* carnosa, viridia, magna plerumque, sed formæ et magnitudinis incertissimæ, plùs minùs rugosa, nunquam verò nitentia, loculorum latera interiora crescendo rumpentia.
Obs. *Flores mox se expassuri inclinati vel nutantes, in aperiendo resurgentes. Folia sese invicem amplexa, in plerisque persistentia ac multifaria. Bulbus vel sphæricus, vel columnaris, vel tunicis usque ad basin fissis.*
Herbert *Mss.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Crinum *Broussoneti;* 1—6-florum; bulbo sphærico, purpureo; foliis multifariis, lorato attenuatis, canaliculatis, undulatis, viridibus, margine scabro; scapo compresso, viridi, infernè purpurascente; spatha viridi, infernè purpurascente; germine brevi, sine pedunculo; corollâ crateriformi campanulatâ, ubi expansissima ferè radiatâ, ante expansionem nutante et viridiore; tubo viridi, incurvato

curvato, 5-unciali; laciniis 4-uncialibus, latitudine subunciali, albis, intùs fasciâ fusco-purpureâ, extùs (præsertim laciniis exterioribus) fusco-purpureâ et viridi striatis, apice uncatâ purpureâ; filamentis curvatis, albis; antheris pallidissimè flavescentibus; stylo curvato, albo, apicem versùs saturatè rubro; stigmate puncto sublobato.

AMARYLLIS Broussoneti, *Redouté lil.* 62.
AMARYLLIS ornata γ. *Ker in Journ. Sc. & A. vol.* 2. *p.* 368.
CRINUM yuccæflorum, *Salisb. Parad.* 52.
AMARYLLIS yuccæides. *Thomps. Bot. Displ. t.* 12.
AMARYLLIS spectabilis. *Bot. Rep.* 390.
LILIO-NARCISSUS africanus &c. *Trew Ehret t.* 13.? *Ehret pict. t.* 5. *f.* 2.?

W. H.

CRINUM *Broussoneti* is a native of Sierra Leone, bearing, according to the strength of the plant, from one to six, or perhaps more, flowers. *Bulb*, stripped of its dead coats, purple. *Leaves* multifarious, tapering to a point, channelled, undulated, green, with a rough margin; their undulation much less conspicuous when they have grown rapidly in a high temperature. *Scape* flattened, green, purplish at the base. *Spathe* green, purple in the part that covers the germen, Germen short, without peduncle. *Corolla* somewhat cup-shaped, but almost radiate at the time of its fullest expansion; tube green, being a littie more than five inches long; laciniæ four inches long, five eights wide, ending with a purple hook; white, with a brownish purple stripe within, which on the outside is edged with green, especially on the exterior laciniæ: *filaments* bent, white; anthers straw-coloured; style bent, white, bright red towards the point. *Stigma* a point a little divided. *Buds* nodding, and much greener before their expansion.

The genus CRINUM appears to be extended all round the globe: generally in situations shady, or moist, or subject to inundations. It is distinguishable by a long slender cylindrical quill-shaped tube, [often bent, and in most species partly persistent while the seed is ripening, and not withering with the limb of the corolla as in Amaryllis.] *Filaments* inserted at the mouth of the tube. *Style* slender. *Stigma* a point more or less triangular, sometimes at the moment when it is ripe for impregnation becoming almost, if not entirely, 3-lobed, but

but afterwards shrinking again to a point*. Limb of the *corolla* funnel-shaped, or campanulate, or cup-shaped, or radiate, or reflected. *Germen* originally 3-celled, but the mature capsule usually only one-celled, burst when ripe by the weight of the seeds, but not furnished with sutures that open like that of Amaryllis. *Seeds* fleshy, green, generally large, but of very irregular shape and size, more or less wrinkled, but never shining, bursting the internal divisions of the capsule as they swell. *Buds* inclining more or less some hours before they expand, and rising again as they are about to open. *Leaves* embracing each other, in most species persistent and multifarious. *Bulb* spherical, or columnar, or with tunics divided to the base.

In *cruentum, erubescens, defixum, amabile, scaberrimum, Broussoneti,* and others, the buds nod completely. In *pedunculatum, canaliculatum, bracteatum,* and *capense* (A. *longifolia* Linn.) the inclination of the bud is much less, but it always takes place, though the degree varies in the different species. This does not occur in Amaryllis or any of the other genera allied to it. The incurvation of the tube is also peculiar to the genus Crinum. The degree of the expansion of the corolla and the inclination or bending of the filaments are specific features; but they do not appear to be of any importance in determining the generic character, because they vary without any relation to each other in the different species. The filaments are indeed frequently bent in one flower and straight in another of a crowded liliaceous umbel, especially in Coburgia and Nerine, according to the more erect or horizontal posture of the flower. In Crinum *pedunculatum* and *canaliculatum* the tube is nearly straight, the filaments and limb arranged in a star, the style straight. In *erubescens* and *cruentum* the corolla is reflected, and at last pendulous, the style and four or five filaments bent, one, or sometimes two, detached and erect. In *americanum* the tube and filaments are more bent, the corolla less expanded and reflected. In *amabile* the style and filaments a little curved, the laciniæ of the corolla, unless at the last, not

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* The fimbriæ on the stigma of *capense* as well as *breviifolium*, &c. are short and conical. I have no certain memorandum as to those on *Broussoneti* and the species allied to it, in which they may possibly be slenderer.

expanding to their base. In *brevifolium* two or three filaments a little bent. In *scaberrimum, zeylanicum, Broussoneti,* and others, the filaments and tube much bent; the corolla, though expanding very wide for a few hours, in its general appearance more campanulate. In *capense* the filamentsonly a little bent, but the corolla expanding much less and funnel shaped. The cells of *americanum* have each only two ovula; of brevifolium one: those of *cruentum* two at most, and only two seeds are perfected in the whole capsule; *erubescens,* the nearest kin to *cruentum,* ripens as many as ten seeds in a capsule; *capense* from one to fifty or sixty; *canaliculatum* usually one; sometimes two, in separate cells, which in that case only are preserved by the equal pressure of the two seeds flattened by contact. These are therefore specific features, having no weight in determining the genus. *W. H.*

Specierum Enumeratio.

*1. amabile. *Bot. Mag.* 1605. superbum (et, puto, augustum.) *Hort. Beng. et Roxb. Mss.*

*2. toxicarium. v. *α. Hort. Beng.* Leaves spread, broad, acute. Tube under three inches, limb rather longer. Style and peduncle short; germen short and oval.

* ——— v. β. *Asiaticum. Bot. Mag.* 1073. et, puto. *procerum,* Dr. Carey's Mss. taller, with more erect leaves.

*3 brevifolium v. *α. Hort. Beng.* bracteatum. *Bot. Reg.* 179. minùs rectè, cùm et aliæ sp. similiter bracteatæ sunt. Patria insula Sundeep propè Chittagong et forsan alibi in Asiâ.

* ——— v. β. latifolium *hortulanorum,* foliis minùs undulatis, laciniis corollæ longioribus. This species is closely allied to toxicarium, but distinguishable by its smaller size, obtuse point to the leaves, very short peduncle, and long cylindrically-ovate germen.

*4. sumatranum. *Ker. in Journ. Sc. and A.* Distinguishable from toxicarium by a rough margin to the leaves; tube and laciniæ of the corolla each four inches.

*5. pedunculatum. *Bot. Reg.* 52. Tube four inches, and laciniæ two.

*6.

*6 exaltatum. *mihi.* vel forsan pedunculati var. exaltata, foliis 5-pedalibus, scapo 4 pedali, germine et pedunculo gracilibus dignoscenda. Species, credo, maxima.

*7. canaliculatum. *Ker. in Journ. Sc. and A.* A pedunculato tubo 2-unciali et laciniis 4-unciabus dignoscenda.

*8. erubescens. v. α. minor. *Bot. Mag.* 1232. with six flowers, paler.

* ——— v. β. major, with more flowers, redder.

*9 cruentum. *Bot. Reg.* 171. *Patria America meridionalis?*

*10 anomalum. *mihi.* Bulbus imperfectus, breviter columnaris, tunicis usque ad basin fissis, foliorum scilicet marginibus nequaquam coalescentibus sed vel imâ parte sesquiunciam inter se distantibus. Folia multifaria, undulata, acuta, reflexa, ubi divergunt angustiora et canaliculata. Scapus sesquipedalis. Flores circiter 14, albi. Tubus sesquiuncialis. Laciniæ angustæ, uncias $2\frac{1}{4}$ longæ. Stylus purpureus vix semunciam tubum excedens. Filamenta laciniis unciam circiter breviora. Patria ignota.

*11. americanum. *Bot. Mag.* 1034. asiaticum *Redoutè.*

*12. defixum. *Ker. in Journ. Sc. and A.* Asiaticum. *Hort. Beng.* Leaves narrow, erect, and shining; flowers white. Bulb spherical, green.

*13. ensifolium. *Ib.* Very like *defixum,* but its leaves are more acute. Flowers blush coloured.

*14. longifolium. *Ib.*

*15. loritolium. *Ib.* Very like Longifolium in leaf.

*16. revolutum. Am. revoluta. *Hort. Kew. et Burchell* tabulâ pictâ inditâ. Its leaves perish with us in winter. The plant figured from Mr. Woodford's for Am. *revoluta* in the Bot. Mag. (1178) was of the next species. I saw the plant.

*17. capense. var. α. A. longifolia. *Bot. Mag.* 1178.

* ——— var. β. A. riparia. *Burchell Mss.* floribus et præsertìm tubo saturatiùs purpurascentibus, et stigmate magis lobato.

* ——— var. γ. viridifolia: flore nondum viso forsan species diversa.

*18.

*18. longiflorum. *Bot. Reg.* 303. Am. longifolia var. *longiflora,* minùs rectè.

*19. scaberrimum. *Hortic. Trans.* v. 3. pt. 2. p. 195. folia quinque pedes longa, undulata, canaliculata, flaccida, in arcu reflexa, margine scaberrimo. Scapus viridis. Flores sex vel ultra, rubro lætissimo striati.

*20. zeylanicum. *Bot. Mag.* 1171. *Am. ornata* β. Bulbo et columnâ saturatè sanguineis. Folia undulata, margine lævi: ubi tenella sunt apice rubro facillimè dignoscenda. Scapus purpureus. Flores 6-20 rubro purpurascente saturatè striati.

*21. latifolium. *Hort. Beng. et Roxb. Mss. Amabile* verò Roxb. in tabulâ depictâ. Species *zeylanico* affinis. Bulbus rubescens; folia sine apice rubro, undulatissima, margine albo scabro. Scapus viridis: flores 6—20 rubro delicatissimo striati. It is strange that the name *amabile,* which had been substituted very properly for *latifolium* by Dr. Roxburg, should have been taken from this plant and given to his *superbum* without cause.

*22. speciossissimum. *Dr. Carey.* Bulbus ut in præcedentibus, purpurascens. Folia longa, vix 2 uncias lata, acuta, undulata, margine scabro. Flores 6—20. Laciniæ unciam latæ, rubro pallidè striatæ, hiemali tempore ferè albæ. Scapus viridis. Patria Bengal.

*23. moluccanum. *Ker in Journ. Roxb. Mss. & tab. depict.* Sp. præcedenti affinis, minor, humilior, foliis undulatioribus nec tam saturatè viridibus, margine scabro. Bulbus pallidè purpurascens. Flores rubro striati. Scapus viridis. N. B. Dr. Roxburg's drawing of this plant is numbered wrong, and erroneously attached to his description of C. *zeylanicum,* which has been the cause of confusion and error.

*24. Broussoneti. suprà. *n.* 2121.

25. yuccæides. Broussoneti affinis. Culturæ difficilioris. Bulbo minùs purpurascente; foliis strictioribus,

tioribus, vix undulatis et margine ferè lævi. Flores accuratius notandi.

*26. distichum. Am. *ornata*. v. α. Bot. Mag. 1253. *A. disticha*. Ib. in notâ p. 1943. b.

*27 giganteum, rectiùs petiolatum. Am. *gigantea*. *Ker in Journ. Sc. & A.* A. Ornata β. *Bot. Mag.* 923.* Bulbo saturatè viridi, foliis undulatis, petiolatis, floribus 6—8, albis.

Species minùs notæ.

28. campanulatum *mihi*. Aquaticum *Burchell in herbario* et specimina viva in horto. Sp. *capensi* affinis, floribus, ut videtur, minoribus et magis campanulatis.

29. Commelini. *Jacquin.*

30. amœnum. *Ker in Journ. Sc. & A.*

31. angustifolium. *Ib.*

32. venosum. *Ib.*

33. elegans. *Carey Mss.* Patria Pegu ; folia latitudine folia C. *erubescentis* æquantia, sed minùs rigida. Flores albi, speciosi.

34. sinicum. *Roxb.* Bulbus unicus ex *Chiná* ann. 1809 Calcuttam adlatus, ubi nec fructus adhuc nec bulbulos dedit. Erubescente major, foliis undulatissimis, saturatè viridibus. Flores albi, laciniis angustis.

35. brevilimbum. *Carey Mss.* Patria N. Holl. C. erubescentis magnitudine, foliis acutis rigidissimis. Laciniis corollæ brevibus, latis, Primulæ formam referentibus.

36. canalifolium. *mihi.* Canaliculatum *Carey*, sed non *Roxb.* foliis canaliculatis, floribus circiter decem, pallidè rubescentibus, extùs saturatiùs.

37. erythrophyllum. *Carey Mss.* Patria Pegu : foliis saturatè sanguineis.

38. ornatum. *Ib.* Patria Mauritius.

*39. flaccidum. *Sp. ex. Nov. Holl.* bulbo sphærico foliisque *longifolio* simillima, floribus valde diversis.

Species Dubiæ.

40. umbellatum. *Carey Mss.* forsan Brevifolium var. minor.

*41. brachyandrum. *Ib.* Nov. Holl. filamentis, brevissimis : forsam C. *pedunculatum.*

*42. Floridanum. *Fraser*, in insulâ propelitus Floridæ lectum; *toxicario* simillimum, nec forsan diversum.

*43. undulæfolium *mihi.* Ex Braziliâ species scaberrimo admodùm affinis ; foliis nondum arcuatis, neque flore viso. Patria forsan Africa?

44—5—6—& 7. *Carey Mss.* Species aliæ quatuor ex Nov. Holl. accuratiùs notandæ.

N. B. The species marked with a star, besides nine or ten hybrid sorts, are cultivated at Spofforth ; the rest, excepting campanulatum, are probably not in this country.

The words placed between brackets, in the generic character, may possibly be only specific differences. HERBERT *Mss.*

For the whole of this article, as well as the drawing, we are indebted to the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT, of Spofforth.

N2122

JUSSIEUA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED JUSSIEUA.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4—s. 5-partitus, superus. Petala 4—s. 5. *Caps.* 4—s. 5—locularis, oblonga, angulis dehiscens. *Sem.* numerosa, minuta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSSIEUA *grandiflora;* erecta, foliis integerrimis : inferioribus spathulatis : superioribus lanceolatis, floribus decandris, pudunculis calycibusque villosis. *Pursh. fl. am. Sept. p.* 304.

JUSSIÆA *grandiflora,* radice perenni repente, caulibus erectis, pedunculis calycibusque villosis, foliis integerrimis : inferioribus spathulatis : superioribus lanceolatis, floribus maximis decandris. *Michaux fl. am. bor.* 1. *p.* 267. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 469.

The flowers of JUSSIEUA *grandiflora* are very large and shewy, but extremely fugitive. It is an aquatic and may be cultivated in a pond in the open air, in which situation it blossomed two years following at Chelsea; but it produces finer and more plentiful flowers, when planted in a pot, and placed in a pan of water, in the stove. The economy of this plant, when growing in water is very curious, and was pointed out to us by Mr. ANDERSON, in the Chelsea Garden. It sends out long runners, from every joint of which grow erect, flowering branches and thick tufts of short, fibrous roots, of a dark colour, and above these long branched, spongy, extremely light substances, about the size of a goose quill, and not unlike the pith of elder, which may be called floaters or buoys; as their use appears to be to keep the plnat

plant near the surface; for Mr. Anderson observed that, though the water in which it grew did not exceed eighteen inches in depth, it never shewed any disposition to attach itself to the earth.

Pursh quotes Abbot's Insects of Georgia for a figure of this species, but probably from memory, as he does not refer to the particular plate; nor can we find any figure of Jussieua there, but one of *erecta*, which has a four-cleft calyx, four petals, and four stamens; and cannot therefore belong to *grandiflora*, as this is decandrous, and has uniformly five petals, and a five-cleft calyx.

Native of North America; growing in swamps and ponds of Carolina and Georgia. Flowers from July to September. Communicated by Mr. Anderson.

ZINNIA HYBRIDA. LARGE-FLOWERED ZINNIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2, erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii 5, persistentes, integri.

Specific Character.

ZINNIA *hybrida ;* foliis cordatis sessilibus margine scabris, seminibus disci bi-aristatis : radii muticis, pedunculis clavatis fistulosis.

DESC. *Root* annual. *Stem* hairy, branched : *branches* trichotomous, one flowered. *Leaves* sessile, oblong-oval, cordate, 5-nerved, minutely pubescent on both sides, rough at the margin. *Peduncle* terminal, fluted, club-shaped, hollow within. *Calyx* oblong-oval : *scales* imbricated obtuse, margins coloured, denticulate. *Radius* many flowered, of a bright crimson colour on the upper, and greenish on the under side. *Disk* dark-purple, mixed with green. *Receptacle* conical. *Paleæ* lanceolate, equalling the florets, green.

It differs from both *pauciflora* and *elegans* in being pubescent, as well as in the colour of the flowers ; from the former, in the length of the peduncle ; and from the latter, in having sessile, but not stem-embracing leaves, and a more conical disk; the paleæ of which are not fimbriate at the point.

Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, in August last, under the name of *grandiflora ;* but as we find the same species in the herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. collected in South America by RUIZ and PAVON, under that of *hybrida,* we have thought it right to adopt this. Mr. WHITLEY received the seeds of this plant from the East Indies, by favour of Mrs. STUART, but it was most probably introduced there from Brazil. Requires the same treatment as other tender annuals.

N. 2121.

NERINE* ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED NERINE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma principio simplex, dein trifidum, nisi casu aliquando bifidum. Stigmatis laciniæ superne et intùs fimbriis gracilibus munitæ. *Filamenta* alterna longiora; breviora corollæ laciniis exterioribus adhærentia; versùs basin latiora, gibbosa, et in nectarium, liquore sæpè repletum, coalescentia. *Corollæ laciniæ* radiatæ, undulatæ, usque ad germen divisæ, basis medio filamentis infra junctionem adhærentia. *Germen* triloculare. *Semina*, viridia, capsulam rumpentia, compressione angularia, parte exteriore rotundatæ et aliquando subpurpurascentia. *Folia* bifaria, [decidua, floribus tardiora, vel sub-isocrona?] *Bulbus* sphæricus; tunicæ, ubi obsoletæ et laceratæ, filamentosæ. HERBERT *Mss.*

Specific Character.

NERINE *rosea*; foliis lato-loratis nervoso-striatis humi prostratis, laciniis basi contractis æqualitèr revoluto-patentibus, genitalibus fasciculatim erectis longissimis.

This species was found wild at the Cape, and the imported bulb flowered at Spofforth in 1815. The flowers are much larger than those of *sarniensis*, and of a more brilliant rosy red; the style and filaments much longer; the leaves wider, more fleshy, of a darker green colour, the nervous striæ much stronger, and when held to the light, are seen to be interrupted by cross bars; they lie flat upon the ground, not at all erect as in *sarniensis*.

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* In No. 2113, wherever the word Galatea occurs, it should be read Nerine; the name of Galatea being already occupied in Zoology, we have been obliged to change it.

Specierum

1. N.—undulata. *Bot. Mag.* 369. 2. N.—humilis. *Ib.* 726. 3. N.—flexuosa. *Bot. Reg.* 172. 4. N.—venusta. *Bot. Mag.* 1090. Varietates duo vel tres extant. 5. N.—sarniensis. *Bot. Mag.* 294. vel rectiùs venusta, var. sarniensis. 6. N.—rosea. *Supra* 2124. 7. N.—corusca. *Bot. Mag.* 1089. (Am. *humilis*. β.) 8. N.—curvifolia. *Bot. Mag.* 725. 9. N.—lucida? *Burchell.* Sp. nondum apud nos florida, neque flore lecto aut in herbariis inveniendo: foliis angustis nitidis, *persistentibus.* Herbert *Mss.*

"The genus Nerine is widely separated from Amaryllis and Cyrtanthus. It is nearly allied to the bulbs proposed to be named Coburgia, but in its cup and seed it approaches nearer to Calostemma † and the Pancratiums of the Western hemisphere; the European and Canary Pancratiums forming a distinct genus with small black seeds like Narcissus, and the Amboyna Pancratium being of an equally different genus, which presents the singular phænomenon of a perfect tunicated bulb formed in the capsule. Nerine is probably confined to South Africa. It has the stigma at first simple, after many days trifid when perfect, but sometimes distorted and bifid; fimbriated on the top or inside of its lobes with slender tubes. Filaments enlarged and gibbous near their base, where they are united so as to form a round or ventricose cup, which is often full of liquor. Alternate filaments longer, the shortest attached to the outer laciniæ ‡. Laciniæ radiate, undulated, *divided quite to the germen,* and attached by the middle of their base to the filaments, *below the point where they coalesce into a cup.* Capsule 3-celled. Seeds green, bursting the capsule outwardly, angular by compression, on the outer side rounded, and sometimes becoming a little purple by exposure. Leaves bifarious; in all the known species (unless *lucida* belongs to this genus) deciduous, sprouting a little later than, or about the same time as the flower stem. I am inclined to think *lucida* will be found to belong to the same genus as *falcata* and *coranica.*"

W. Herbert *Mss.*

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† "In addition to the differences of a tapering style, an acute and slightly bifid stigma, a 2-celled germen, and shining green seeds, I distinguish Calostemma from Pancratium, by the base of the laciniæ being continued like ribs on the outside of a stamineous tube, and on the germen. It should have been mentioned under genus Lycoris, (vide No. 2113. 5.) that the nerves of the style of *aurea* are spirally twisted." W. H.

‡ The filaments of Amaryllis *reginæ* are of two lengths and alternate; their correspondence therefore in that genus is only a specific feature, and their definition should stand thus: *Filaments of various lengths in the different species, corresponding alternately or with their opposites. Reticulata* may decidedly rank as Coburgia. *W. H.*

BETONICA INCANA. ROSE COLOURED BETONY.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aristatus. *Corolla* lab. super. adscendens, planiusculum; tubus cylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BETONICA *incana*; spica interrupta, corollarum galea bifida; lacinia intermedia labii inferioris crenata, tubo tomentoso incurvo. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. I. 2. p.* 299. *Edit. alt. 3. p.* 396. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 94. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 123. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 6. *p.* 400.

BETONICA *incana* foliis lanceolatis obtusis incanis, spica florum crassiori. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5.

BETONICA italica incana flore carneo. *Barr. Ic.* 340.

DESC. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, crenate, obtuse, rugose, villous and palish underneath, but scarcely hoary, as its name would import, petioled: superior ones sessile at the base of the *spike*, which is sometimes interrupted, sometimes not, oval, dense. *Bractes* lanceolate, ciliate. *Flowers* bright flesh or rose-coloured: *upper-lip* bifid, intermediate lobe of the *lower lip* large crenulate, undulate; side-lobes patent. *Stamens* when deflorate, reflected to the sides as in STACHYS. *Calyx* frequently 7-cleft: teeth mucronate and pungent.

This species, first named and characterized by PHILIP MILLER, was taken up in the first edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis, and thence adopted by WILDENOW and PERSOON. Italy is assigned by MILLER as its native country; and it has been found also in woods near Nantes by M. HECTOT, and is admitted into the French Flora.

BETONICA *incana* is a hardy perennial; propagated by seeds or by parting its roots in the autumn; flowers in June, July, and August. Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's in 1816.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Feb. 1 1810. Weddell. Sc

N2126.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Feb. 1. 1820.

ERICA BONPLANDIANA. BONPLAND'S HEATH.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens : limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. 5. B. Brevifoliæ. *Corollæ* tubus urceolaris. *Flores* axillares. Bracteæ calyci proximæ.

ERICA *Bonplandiana ;* foliis quaternis imbricatis acerosis, corollis sessilibus prope apicem ramulorum solitariis subternisve, antheris aristatis.

ERICA Bonplandiana. *Lod. Cab. inedit.*

This species has a good deal of affinity with *Blandfordiana*, and *densa* of ANDREWS. From the latter it is distinguished by the corolla being more cylindrical, widest at the base, but not at all bellied in the middle, and by its leaves being shorter, more rigid, and not glossy ; from the former, by the colour, which in that is a bright yellow, as well as by other less striking characters.

We should perhaps have been inclined to consider all three as varieties, but our friend Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES, who has them frequently under his eye, has no doubt of their being specifically distinct.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the same treatment as other Cape Heaths. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SON.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1. 1820

Bæckea virgata. Twiggy Bæckea.

Class and Order.

Pentandria (Octandria. *Smith.*) Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. infundibuliformis, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 3—s. 4-locularis, polysperma, calyce tecta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Bæckea *virgata ;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis pellucido-punctatis, pedunculis axillaribus umbelliferis. *Bot. Repos.* 598.
Bæckea virgata. *Hort. Kew. Epit.*
Leptospermum *virgatum ;* foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis. *Forst. Gen. p.* 48. *Sweet Hort. suburban. p.* 81.

Descr. *Leaves* opposite, crowded, linear-lanceolate; faintly three-nerved, dotted with pellucid glands. *Peduncles* axillary, bearing a few-flowered umbel. *Calyx* superior, 5-toothed, *teeth* distant, coloured. *Cor.* 5-petalled: *petals* roundish, with a long narrow claw. *Stamens* from five to ten, shorter than the claw of the petal, inserted at the base of the calycine teeth. Five or ten appears to us the natural number, but in the flowers we examined, the number was generally five; sometimes six, being two stamens to one of the calycine teeth, and only one to the other four. Our specimen flowered in the middle of December; perhaps in a warmer season there would have been two stamens to each of the teeth. *Filaments* short, incurved, terminated with a gland, which gives to the anthers the appearance of being 3-lobed; but as the gland soon dries up, to observe this the examination must be made before the flower is expanded. The *Germen* is at first concave at the crown, but afterwards becomes flat and enlarged.

Bæckea, Leptospermum, and Fabricia, are very nearly allied, and all belong to the natural order of *Myrti.* Indeed, except

except in the number of stamens, which seems also to be inconstant, we do not find any difference between this species and LEPTOSPERMUM. With the Chinese species we have had no opportunity of comparing it. In our account of FABRICIA *lævigata*, (vide No. 1304) by an error of the press, the Class is said to be *Hexandria* instead of *Icosandria*.

Native of New South Wales. Requires only to be protected from frost. Flowers from September to the end of December. Communicated by Mr. LEE, of the Hammersmith Nursery.

N.2128.

Weddell. Sc.

BORBONIA RUSCIFOLIA. BUTCHER'S-BROOM-LEAVED BORBONIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma emarginatum. *Cal.* acuminato-spinosus. *Legumen* mucronatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORBONIA *ruscifolia;* foliis semiamplexicaulibus ovato-cordatis mucronatis ciliatis, dente calycis inferiore carinam æquante.
PLANTA leguminosa æthiopica, foliis rusci. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 28.
BORBONIA cordata. α. *Banks. Herb.*

The BORBONIA *cordata* figured by JACQUIN in his Hortus Schœnbrunnensis, and which appears to us to be the Linnean plant, is in many respects very different from our present subject. The leaves of *cordata* are quite entire with smooth margins, they are also much narrower, with the nerves closer together; calyx and corolla very villous, which in *ruscifolia* are nearly smooth; the shape of the vexillum is obcordate, in our plant it is broadest at the base, with the margins revolute.

BREYNIUS's figure above quoted as a synonym of our plant, has been referred by LINNÆUS in the Species Plantarum to his *cordata*, and retained there by WILLDENOW. At No. 274 of our work, the same synonym is referred we believe on the authority of SOLANDER, to BORBONIA *crenata*. But it seems to

to us to be quite distinct from both, and to accord entirely with our plant, which we have therefore called by the very appropriate name he has given it.

There is a specimen in the Banksian Herbarium which accords very nearly with our plant.

Our drawing was made many years ago at Mr. WHITLEY'S of the Fulham Nursery.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the protection of the Greenhouse. Flowers in July. Propagated by seeds or cuttings.

N. 2129.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1 1810.

Weddell Sc.

CYPRIPEDIUM VENUSTUM. COMELY LADY'S SLIPPER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Labellum (nectarium) ventricosum, inflatum (nunc saccatum). *Columna* postice terminata lobo petaloideo (stamine sterili) antheras distinguente. *Petala* 2 antica sæpius connata. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CYPRIPEDIUM *venustum ;* acaule, foliis lanceolatis equitantibus maculatis, petalis lateralibus ciliatis, nectario venoso ore inflexo.

CYPRIPEDIUM venustum. *Wallich.*

DESCR. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, carinate, spreading distichwise, their bases overlapping one another alternately ; spotted with large green spots on the upper surface, and small purple dots on the under, perennial. *Scape* but little longer than the leaves, rounded. *Spathe* ovate, concave, keeled ; keel and margins blackish. *Germen* twice as long as the spathe, obtusely 3-angled. *Corolla* at first nodding : *upper petal* oval, concave, white, striped with green : *lower petal* smaller, otherwise similar, composed of two united, which is proved (as observed by BROWN) by the absence of the midrib. The two *lateral petals* longer than the others, strap-shaped, ciliated with dark purple hairs, externally of the same colour with the others ; internally marked with black round spots, and towards the tip tinged with purple. *Slipper (labellum* or *nectary)* inflated, oval, beautifully veined with green and tinged with purple, the opening bent inward at the sides, leaving the corners erect. *Column* short, dark green, terminated with a two-lobed lid. *Style* incurved, short ; *stigma* large, orbicular. *Filaments*

Filaments lateral, sulcate; *anthers* at the time of examination much wasted: *pollen* glutinous.

The Germen, which was much incurved at the time the drawing was taken, afterwards became straighter, and the flower in consequence ceased to droop; the upper petal becoming quite upright, and the lateral ones spreading horizontally.

Native of the East Indies. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, in November; who received it from the botanic garden at Calcutta. It was brought here by Captain Craigie. The only account we can find of this plant, is a mere notice by Dr. Wallich in a letter to Dr. Francis Hamilton, published in the first volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, of *a third* new species of Cypripedium from Nepal, to which, we understand from Mr. Brown, the Doctor has given the name, which we have adopted.

J. Curtis. Walworth. Feb.1.1820. Weddell Sc

LACTUCA PERENNIS. PERENNIAL LETTUCE.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* imbricatus, cylindricus, margine membranaceo. *Pappus* simplex, stipitatus. *Sem.* lævia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACTUCA *perennis ;* foliis omnibus pinnatifidis : laciniis linearibus sursum dentatis, floribus corymboso-paniculatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1530. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 442. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 365. *Lam. et. Dec. fl. franç.* 4. *p.* 11. *Pollich Pal.* 2. *p.* 374. *n.* 730. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 156. *Krock. Siles. n.* 1258.

LACTUCA foliis linearibus dentato-pinnatis : laciniis sursum dentatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 384. *Mill. ic.* 2. *p.* 105. *t.* 157.

CHONDRILLA cærulea altera cichorii sylvestris folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 133.

CHONDRILLA cærulea Belgarum. *Lob. ic.* 1. *p.* 230. *f.* 1.

CHONDRILLA altera. *Dod. pempt.* 637.—cærulea. *Tabern.* 176. *Raj. Hist.* 227. *Ger. emac.* 286.

APATE. *Dalech. Hist.* 561. *f.* 2. *Ed. Gall. v.* 1. *p.* 472. *f.* 2.

LACTUCA *perennis* is called a hardy perennial, but being a native of the southern parts of Europe, is liable to be destroyed by frost, especially if not planted in a dry soil ; but is easily propagated by seeds. It is said to abound in a milky juice of a sweet taste. Grows in vineyards and in the crevices of rocks open to the sun, in a soil abounding in limestone, in Germany, Italy, and France. Flowers from June to August. Was cultivated by Mr. JOHN GERARD in 1596.

N. 2131.

Pub. by. S. Curtis. Walworth February. 1. 1820.

Weddell Sc

CORIS MONSPELIENSIS. MONTPELIER CORIS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, irregularis. *Cal.* spinosus. *Caps.* 5-valvis, supera.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

CORIS monspeliensis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1000. *Hort. Cliff.* 68. *Kniph. Cent.* 9. *n.* 27. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 383. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 171. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. *p.* 464. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. *p.* 186. *Lam. Ill. t.* 102? *Lam. et. Decand. Fl. franç. v.* 3. *p.* 437.
CORIS cærulea maritima. *Bauh. Pin.* 280. *Raj. Hist.* 882. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 362. *s.* 11. *t.* 5. *f. ult.*
CORIS cærulea monspeliaca. *Ger. emac.* 544. *Tabern. Kräuter Buch* 1221.
CORIS Monspeliensium. *Park. Theatr.* 571.
CORIS quorundam. *Clus. Hisp.* 485. fig. bona. *Hist.* 2. *p.* 174.
CORIS monspeliaca. *Lob. ic.* 1. 402. *f.* 1. & 2. *Adv. p.* 174.
CORIS monspessulana purpurea. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 434.
SYMPHYTUM petræum. *Cam. Epit.* 699. cum. fig. a Gesnero.

It has been suggested that LAMARCK's figure, above quoted, may be from a distinct species, the margin of the leaves being represented to be covered with little spines, and the corolla much less irregular, than as it usually occurs. The wooden cut in CLUSIUS's History of rare plants observed in Spain is excellent. The same is repeated in his general history and in LOBEL's Icones, but somewhat deteriorated. There is a good figure too in CAMERARIUS's Epitome, which JOHN BAUHIN informs us was taken from a dried specimen, communicated by him to GESNER.

The

The Coris *monspeliensis* in habit very much resembles a Thyme, but belongs to the natural order of *Primulaceæ*. It is a beautiful little plant, worthy of being more generally cultivated than it has been; its lively purple flowers are scentless, but preserve their colour very well when dry.

It will flower the first year from seed, and is considered by some authors as annual; by others it is said to be perennial; and in the Hortus Kewensis it is marked as biennial. It may be propagated by seeds; or, as these are not always produced here, Miller directs cuttings of it to be planted in a very moderate hot-bed in the autumn, which will take root in about six weeks.

Requires to be protected from frost. Flowers early in the spring, and continues in bloom through most part of the summer. It grows naturally in barren dry soil near the sea, in the south of Europe, and in Barbary. Its roots are large in proportion to the size of the plant, and are said to dye linen of a red colour. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden. Our figure was taken from a branch hanging over the edge of the pot, which appears to be a mode of growth natural to it.

N.2132.

T.Burton Del.

Pub.by.S.Curtis.Walworth.Feb.1.1820.

Waddell. Sc.

Palafoxia linearis. Lavender-leaved Palafoxia.

Class and Order.

Syngenesia, Polygamia æqualis.

Generic Character.

Cal. oblonga, subimbricata, 8-polyphylla, multiflora. *Cor.* flosculosa, calyce longior : limbo 5-fido. *Pappus* paleaceus. *Recept.* nudum. *Semina* marginalia calycibus involuta.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

Palafoxia linearis. *Lagasca Gen. et Spec. plant. p.* 26.
Stevia linearis. *Cav. prælect. n.* 464.
Ageratum lineare. *Cav. ic.* 3. *p.* 3. *t.* 205.

Descr. *Stem* erect, branched ; *branches* rounded, and with the whole plant clothed with a villous pubescence. *Leaves* generally alternate, one or two pair on the branches opposite, petioled, linear, or linear-lanceolate, revolute at the margin, much resembling those of Lavender. *Corymbs* terminal, few flowered. *Peduncles* erect, naked, or with only here and there a minute subulate *bracte*. *Calyx* cylindrical : leaflets subimbricate, linear, concave, inclosing the germen of the outer florets. *Tube* of the florets nearly half as long again as the calyx : *limb* 5-cleft. *Anthers* included, *stigma* exserted, revolute, villous. *Germen* obconical, crowned with a paleaceous *pappus* : *paleæ* of unequal length, the larger ones ciliate.

The genus Palafoxia differs from Stevia, according to Lagasca, in having an oblong, subimbricate, many-flowered calyx, spreading when the seed is ripe ; in the paleæ of the

the pappus being lanceolate and acute; and in the marginal seeds being enclosed each in a calycine leaflet. Native of Mexico. Perennial. Flowers in September and October.

Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by A. B. Lambert, Esq. from his collection at Boyton. We received it also from Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, of the Fulham Nursery.

Curtis Del

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March. 1. 1820.

Crinum flaccidum. Macquarie Crinum.

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character. *Vide* **No.** 1121.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Crinum *flaccidum*; multifolium, foliis lineari-loratis flaccidis, corolla infundibuliformi, tubo obsolete trigono laciniis obovatis subæquante, germine parum pedunculo crassiore.

Crinum *flaccidum*. *Herbert in Bot. Mag. No.* 2121, *p.* 7.
Amaryllis *australasica*. *Bot. Reg.* 426.

Descr. *Leaves* multifarious, linear-lorate, channelled; margins rough, about a foot and a half or two feet long. *Scape* green, twenty inches or nearly two feet long, much flattened, erect. *Flowers* 5—8, white, on peduncles irregularly angular, and exceeding an inch in length. *Germen* oblong-oval, very little thicker than the peduncle; *cells* containing each six ovula, or seven, the odd one being placed below. *Tube* a little curved, obsoletely angular, not quite the length of the *limb*, which is wide funnel-shaped, the ends of the laciniæ being bent back, and their expansion above three inches (in Mr. Herbert's plant, in all the flowers exactly three inches and a quarter). *Laciniæ* obovate, obtuse, mucronate, with green hooks, nearly three quarters of an inch in width at the widest part: the inner ones somewhat the widest. *Filaments* about half the length of the laciniæ, more or less curved. *Style* twice the length of the filaments, declined: *stigma* small, when perfect minutely 3-lobed: *fimbriæ* thereon longer and slenderer than in *capense*, *brevifolium*, &c. *Anthers* yellow, lunulate, versatile. *Spathe* brown, 2-cleft, reflected, with several shreddy bracies. *Buds* begin to incline about twenty-four hours before their expansion but do not nod. *Scent* of the flowers powerful,

very

very like that of Crinum *capense* and Lilium *Pomponium*.

For the above description we are chiefly indebted to the Honourable Wm. Herbert.

According to Mr. Herbert's definition of Crinum, which we have adopted, this plant comes under that genus, and the specific name of *flaccidum* having the right of priority, we have preferred it to *australasicum*, especially as there are other Crinums in New Holland.

The Crinum *flaccidum* is a native of New Holland, and was discovered in the same expedition that produced the purple and yellow Calostemmas, before published, "under the Macquarie Range in East longitude about 146, and about 33 of South latitude."

Our drawing was taken at the Chelsea Garden in September 1819, to which it was introduced by Barron Field, Esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Judicature in New South Wales.

N 2134

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March 2 1820. Weddell Sc

Cynoglossum pictum. Madeira Hound's-Tongue.

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis fauce clausa fornicibus. *Semina* depressa, interiore tantum latere stylo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Cynoglossum *pictum;* corollis calyci subæqualibus: laciniis subrotundo-dilatatis, foliis lanceolatis tomentosis: superioribus basi cordatis. *Hort. Kew. ed I. p.* 179.—*ed. altera* 1. *p.* 291. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 761. *Vahl Symb.* 2. *p.* 34. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 159.

Cynoglossum *creticum;* foliis incanis obtusis obliquis, corollis striatis. *Villars Delph. ij p.* 457.

Cynoglossum *cheirifolium;* corollis ramoso-venosis calyce duplo longioribus patentissimis, foliis lanceolatis incano-villosis. *Jacq. Collect.* 3. *p.* 30. *Scop. Carn. n.* 193.

Cynoglossum creticum II. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 162. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 600.

Cynoglossum folio molli incano, flore cæruleo striis rubris variegato. *Moris. Hort. Blaes. p.* 258.—*Hist.* 3. *p.* 449.

Cynoglossum creticum latifolium fœtidum. *Bauh. Pin.* 257. *Garidel Aix, p.* 142.

This plant is not confined to Madeira, but appears to be common in all the southern parts of Europe and in Barbary, where it has been very generally taken for Cynoglossum *officinale* by those botanists who are unacquainted with that plant,

plant, as it grows in North Europe. It is distinguished from *officinale* by the cauline leaves being cordate at the base, as well as by its larger flowers, of a pale colour, beautifully veined with deep blue.

A hardy biennial; cultivated in the Oxford garden in 1658. Flowers from May to August. Communicated by ALEXANDER M'LEAY, Esq.

N.2135.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March. 1 1821

Weddell Sc.

GENTIANA VISCOSA. CLAMMY GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis : *receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SECT. I. Corollis 5—9-fidis subcampanulatis.

GENTIANA *viscosa ;* corollis quinquefidis monogynis, paniculis trichotomis, bracteis perfoliatis, foliis oblongis trinerviis. *Hort. Kew. ed I. v.* 1. *p.* 321.—*ed alt. v.* 2. *p.* 109.

EXACUM *viscosum ;* foliis oblongis nervosis amplexicaulibus, floribus quinquefidis, bracteis cordato-perfoliatis calyce longioribus. *Smith ic. pict. t.* 18. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 634. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 136.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, erect : *branches* opposite, crossed. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, usually 3-nerved, sometimes 5-nerved, but with the outer nerves less strongly marked, stem-embracing : upper ones frequently connate. *Bractes* ovate, perfoliate, persistent, close to and longer than *calyx,* which is inferior, 5-toothed, upright. *Corolla* salver-shaped : *tube* twice the length of the calyx, white : *limb* 5-cleft : *laciniæ* lanceolate-ovate, spreading. *Stamens* five, on short filaments inserted into the tube of the corolla, and alternating with the laciniæ. *Anthers* oblong, 2-lobed : *lobes* finally diverging at the base. *Style* equal to the stamens, curved at the point to bring the large two-lobed *stigma* in contact with the connivent anthers. *Capsule* oblong-elliptical, one-celled, but in the germen apparently two celled, 2-valved: *valves* rolled in at their margins, forming four *receptacles.* *Seeds* very many, minute, rugose, angular. Taste of the herb extremely bitter.

Mr.

Mr. Brown, in his Prodromus of the Plants of New Holland, has remarked that the genuine species of Exacum are *sessile*, *pedunculatum*, and perhaps *punctatum*, with others unpublished, natives of the East Indies; we have therefore thought it advisable to follow the example of the Hortus Kewensis in retaining our plant in the genus Gentiana; from which it must, however, undoubtedly be hereafter separated. In many respects it approaches to the character of Chironia, but has not the twisted anthers of that genus.

Native of the Canaries. A biennial, requiring the protection of the greenhouse. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by seeds. Communicated by Mr. Blake, from the collection of James Vere, Esq. of Kensington Gore.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Surrey.

Waddell, Sc.

LUPINUS NOOTKATENSIS. β. FRUTICOSUS. LEE'S BLUE-FLOWERED TREE-LUPIN.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legum.* coriaceum, torulosum, compressum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *nootkatensis*; calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis: labio inferiore integro, caule foliisque hirsutis, radice perenni. *Bot. Mag.* 1311. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 286. *Pursh Fl. Am. sept.* 2. *p.* 468.

(α.) *caulibus annuis hirsutis.* Supra. 1311.

(β.) fruticosus; *caulibus perennantibus demum glabris, calycibus subverticillatis: labiis utrisque acutis integris.*

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, branched; *branches* long, tortuous, unable to support themselves, rounded, hairy, but growing nearly smooth with age. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, quite entire. *Petioles* something longer than the leaves: *leaflets* 7—10, obovate, obtuse, with a small mucro, quite entire, villous on the under side and smooth on the upper. *Pedunc-cles* very long, tortuous, hairy, lateral and terminal: *pedicles* shorter than the flower, growing some in whirls, some singly. *Calyx* 2-lipped: both lips acute and apparently entire. *Vexillum* orbicular, reflexed laterally, covering the upper-lip of the calyx, pale purple, with orange coloured dots at the base. *Alæ* large, inflated, united towards the tip, streaked with blue. *Carina* sickle-shaped, with a sharp black point, its petals united the whole length. *Filaments* all united more than half way up, free above. *Anthers* of the five shorter filaments

filaments oblong, brownish-yellow: of the five longer, roundish, saffron-coloured. *Stigma* villous. *Legumen* arched, hairy, with about six hollows for the *seeds*, which are often abortive, very small, kidney-shaped, not compressed, shining, yellow spotted, and shaded with black: *hylum* large, terminal, hollow, with a small nipple-like projection at the margin.

This plant, if nailed against a wall, is as hardy as the yellow Tree-Lupin, and will live through our winters very well. *Flowers* in May, and perfects its seed in the Autumn; will flower from seed the first year.

Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden, where it was introduced by Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery, who informs us it was first raised in Somersetshire from the seed of Lupinus *perennis* or *nootkatensis*, with the latter of which particularly it appears to have a very near affinity.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March 1. 1810.

LOBELIA RACEMOSA. GREEN-FLOWERED LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Antheræ* coliærentes. *Caps.* infera, 2-s. 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

LOBELIA *racemosa ;* caule suffruticoso erecto, foliis lanceolato-ovatis serrato-dentatis, dentibus subspinulosis, racemo terminali, pedicellis florem æquantibus.

The present plant, which appears to be an undescribed species of LOBELIA, was communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAMES, and MILNE, to whom it was presented, together with several other curious plants, by ANTHONY HART, Esq. from the island of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. It has a near affinity with LOBELIA *surinamensis*, *stricta*, and *assurgens*, more especially with the latter, from which however it differs not only in the green colour of its flowers, but also in its upright habit, its smooth calyx, with awl-shaped patent segments, and several other characters. L. *stricta* has its flowers very nearly sessile, and the serrature of its leaves much finer and closer, with their margins rolled back.

LOBELIA *racemosa* is smooth in every part except a slight hairiness on the margin of the linear-lanceolate bractes, which may be considered rather as a denticulation, corresponding with that of the leaves. Its stem was simple, quite erect, four or five feet high, with a terminal raceme at the time the drawing was taken, but afterwards branched out towards the top. It abounded in every part with a milky juice. It requires to be kept in the stove at least in the winter months. Flowers in July and August.

N.2138.

Pub by S Curtis Watford March 1.1820

Weddell Sc.

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA. UPRIGHT STRUTHIOLA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal 0. (nisi corollam velis) *Cor.* tubulosa : ore glandulis plerumque octo. *Bacca* exsucca, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta ;* ramulis strictis foliis linearibus obtusis glabris quadrifariam imbricatis cauli adpressis, corollis glabris.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta ;* foliis linearibus glabris, ramis glabris tetragonis. *Thunb. Prodr.* 76. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 692. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 148. *Wendl. Obs. Bot. p.* 9. *t.* 2. *f.* 10.

STRUTHIOLA *tetragona ;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis quadrifariam imbricatis, corollis calycibusque nudis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 25.

PASSERINA *dodecandra. Sp. Pl.* 513.

NECTANDRA *tetrandra ;* foliis linearibus imbricatis glabris, floribus lateralibus, nectariis octonis. *Berg. Cap.* 133.

The genus STRUTHIOLA has great affinity with PASSERINA, with which it was at first associated by LINNÆUS; who, having only dried specimens to examine, regarded the eight glands at the mouth of the tube as so many anthers, and, finding four more within the tube, gave it the specific name of *dodecandra*. When he afterwards discovered that the eight bodies at the mouth of the tube were not anthers, he separated it from PASSERINA, instituted a new genus under the name of STRUTHIOLA, and removed it to the class Tetrandria, which the number of stamens demanded ; but why he should at the same time have denominated that part a *calyx* which in PASSERINA he continued to call *corolla*, is not easy to devise. This alteration

alteration of terms was made by LINNÆUS himself, in the 12th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium, though at No. 1212, by an oversight, we erroneously attributed the change to Professor MURRAY.

Only two species of this genus being known to LINNÆUS, one of which was smooth, the other pubescent, he used no other distinguishing characters; the late Mr. CURTIS was in consequence led to conclude, that the species figured at No. 222 was the *erecta*. This figure has however in Hortus Kewensis been since referrred to STRUTHIOLA *juniperina* of WILLDENOW. Our present plant is undoubtedly a distinct species, and is the one supposed to be the *erecta* of LINNÆUS, well described by BERGIUS under the name of NECTANDRA *tetrandra*; except that he says the leaves are scattered.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta* is a pretty little greenhouse shrub of low stature, with delightfully fragrant flowers, which blossom both in the Spring and Autumn. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY & Co.

CORRIGENDUM.

At No. 222, exclude the Specific Name and Character with all the Synonyms; and substitute

STRUTHIOLA *juniperina*; ramulis virgatis, foliis linearibus acutis patentibus corollisque glabris.

STRUTHIOLA *juniperina*; foliis linearibus glabris, antheris inclusis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 271.

STRUTHIOLA *juniperina*; foliis linearibus acutis patentibus, corollis calycibusque nudis. *Retz. obs.* 3. *p.* 26. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 692. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 148.

Pub'd by S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1 1805

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA. EUROPEAN LEADWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stamina* squamis basin corollæ claudentibus inserta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Semen* 1, oblongum, tunicatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMBAGO *europæa;* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis scabris, caule stricto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 837. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 323. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 175. *Schkuhr Handb.* 1. *p.* 118. *t.* 36.

PLUMBAGO *europæa;* foliis amplexicaulibus lanceolatis scabris. *Hort. Cliff.* 53. *Sp. Pl.* 215. *Sm. Prodr. Fl. Græcæ* 1. *p.* 131. *Fl. Græc. t.* 191. *Allioni Pedem. n.* 315. *Desf. Atl.* 1. *p.* 171.

LEPIDIUM Dentellaria dictum. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 97. *Park. Theatr.* 855. 2.

DENTARIA sive Dentellaria Rondeletii s. Molybdæna Plinii. *Lob. ic.* 321. *f.* 1. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 941.

PLUMBAGO quorundam. *Clus. Hisp.* 434. fig. opt. *Clus. Hist.* 2. 124.

PLUMBAGO s. Dentellaria. *Raj. Hist.* 394.

TRIPOLIUM Dioscoridis. *Col. Ecphr.* 1. *p.* 160. *t.* 161.

PLUMBAGO Plinii. *Ger. emac.* 1254. cum fig. Clusii. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *s.* 15. *p.* 599. *t.* 1. *f.* 2.

The genus PLUMBAGO has a wide range, most of the species being natives of the East Indies; one of which occurs also in New Holland, as well within the tropics as in the neighbourhood

hood of Port Jackson. One species is found in South America; one or two at the Cape of Good Hope: and our present plant in the South of Europe and the North of Africa.

It has its name from being considered as the PLUMBAGO of PLINY, so called by him for its use in curing a disease in the eye, which he calls Plumbum. Though some derive the name from the effects of the root in staining the skin of a black colour if held close in the palm of the hand; an effect which COLUMNA observes he has himself experienced from it.

It is possessed of very considerable acrimony, and, on account of this quality, has been frequently used for the tooth-ache; from whence its names of Dentellaria and Dentaria. But for this purpose it is not only recommended to be applied to the tooth, but by some it is bruised and applied to the wrist, where it excites such a painful inflammation that the pain in the tooth is no longer attended to. The leaves boiled in oil are recommended in some cutaneous diseases, and DESFONTAINES observes that the Arabs make an ointment with this plant, salt, and oil, with which they cure the itch and ring-worm.

An herbaceous perennial, scarcely hardy enough to bear the severity of our winters without protection. Cultivated by Mr. JOHN GERARD in 1596, but is rarely seen in our gardens. Communicated by ALEXANDER M^cLEAY, Esq. from his collection at Tilbuster Lodge, Godstone, Surry.

N. 2140.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth April 1 1820.

ERICA PROPENDENS. PENDENT-FLOWERED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

Sect. 5. *Breviflorae.* D. Corollæ cylindricæ vel superne dilatatæ.

ERICA *propendens*; floribus terminalibus, bracteis a calyce remotis, antheris muticis, foliolis calycinis ovatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p. 397.*

ERICA propendens. *Andrews's Heaths, vol. 2. Lodd. Bot. Cab. v. 1. t. 63.*

A very beautiful heath, which seldom exceeds a foot in height, and is generally covered with a profusion of flowers in the spring months. It rarely matures its seed with us, but is readily propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

Weldell Sc

VICIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED VETCH.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma latere inferiore tranversim barbatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VICIA *tenuifolia ;* pedunculis multifloris folio duplo longioribus, floribus imbricatis, foliolis linearibus glabriusculis trinerviis, stipulis superioribus simplicissimis, leguminibus compressis hexaspermis. *Wahlenberg Flor. Carpat. p.* 227.

VICIA *tenuifolia ;* pedunculis multifloris folio longioribus, floribus imbricatis, foliolis linearibus glabriusculis trinerviis, stipulis linearibus integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1099.

VICIA *tenuifolia ;* pedunculis multifloris, floribus imbricatis, foliolis linearibus trinerviis acuminatis, stipulis linearibus integris, caule erecto flexuoso. *Roth Germ. I.* 309. *II.* 183. *Hoffm. Germ.* 256. *Fl. taur. cauc.* 2. *p.* 159.

VICIA Gerardi. *Willd. Prodr. n.* 736.

DESCR. *Stem* zig-zag, sulcate, scarcely pubescent. *Leaflets* 16—22, generally reflexed, linear, with a small mucro, obscurely 3-nerved, villous underneath, with silky hairs closely adpressed to the leaf. *Stipules* two, linear, quite entire, recurved. *Peduncles* axillary, striate, twice the length of the leaf. *Flowers* larger than those of VICIA *Cracca*, redder purple, crowded, looking one way, on short pedicles. *Legumen* somewhat curved, flattened, smooth, cernuous, seeded about six.

This

This species is sufficiently distinct from Vicia *Cracca*, but we have not the means of ascertaining whether it be really different from *villosa* and *polyphylla*.

Native of the sandy hills of Germany, Hungary, and Tauria. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. Jenkins, from his Botanic Garden in the New Road, where it was introduced by Mr. Hunneman.

N. 2142.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth April 1 1826.

Waddell Sc

CARTHAMUS LANATUS. WOOLY CARTHAMUS, OR YELLOW DISTAFF-THISTLE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceo-setaceum. *Cal.* ovatus imbricatus: squamis apice subovato-foliaceis. *Pappus* paleaceo-pilosus s. nullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CARTHAMUS *lanatus;* caule lanuginoso, foliis inferioribus pinnatifidis dentatis: summis amplexicaulibus pinnatifido-dentatis spinosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1707. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 491. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 380. *Schkuhr Handb.* 3. *p.* 61. *t.* 233.

CARTHAMUS *lanatus;* caule piloso: superne lanato, foliis inferioribus pinnatifidis: summis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Hort. Ups.* 251. *Sp. Pl.* 1163. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 36.

ATRACTYLIS foliis cartilagineis, reticulatis, imis semipinnatis, ovato-lanceolatis, amplexicaulibus. *Hall. Hist. n.* 192.

ATRACTYLIS Fusus agrestis. *Gærtn. Sem.* 2. *p.* 381. *t.* 161.

ATRACTYLIS. *Bauh pin.* 379. 1. *Dod. pempt.* 736. *Camer. Epit.* 561. fig. opt. *Hall. Hist. n.* 192. *Raj. Hist.* 304. 4. *Park. Theatr.* 963. 1. *Lob. icon.* 2. *t.* 13. *f.* 1.

ATRACTYLIS Theophrasti et Dioscoridis, sanguineo succo. *Col. Ecphr.* 1. *p.* 19. *t.* 23.

ATRACTYLIS vera. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *part.* 1. *p.* 85. fig. pessima.

CENTAUREA lanata. *Lam. & Dec. Fl. Franç* 4. *p.* 102.

This plant is supposed, with considerable probability, to be the ATRACTYLIS of the ancient writers, and was said by them to have been used formerly by the country women to make their distaffs for holding the wool in spinning. FABIUS COLUMNA,

Columna, who has taken great pains to prove the identity of this plant with the one so called by Dioscorides, Theophrastus, and Pliny, with more probability attributes the name rather to its similarity to a distaff loaded with wool ready for spinning, than to its being actually used as such. Gærtner, who does not consider it to belong to the genus Carthamus, retains the name of Atractylis.

Either this plant varies much with respect to its woolliness, or Carthamus creticus has been very generally confounded with it. In our specimens received from Mr. Lambert's collection at Boyton, the pubescence was so long as to hang pendent from the heads and upper part of the stalk, not unaptly resembling a distaff with wool.

Native of the South of Europe. A hardy annual. Cultivated by Mr. John Gerard in 1596.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA. α. FLAMMEA.
FLAME-COLOURED AZALEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *calendulacea ;* (subnudiflora) foliis oblongo-ovalibus ciliatis : adultis hirsutis, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore piloso subviscido, calyce villoso. *Bot. Mag.* 1721. Ubi petantur synonyma.

(α.) flammea ; *floribus flammeo-calendulaceis.*

AZALEA calendulacea. (α.) *Bot. Reg.* 145.

(β.) crocea ; *floribus croceis.* *Bot. Mag* *l. c.*

The leaves are smooth, except the margins and along the nerves, where they are ciliated. The pedicles, calyxes, and tube of the corolla, are covered with glandular hairs somewhat clammy : limb five-cleft, the upper lacinia larger and more recurved than the rest. Stamens and style declined, longer than the corolla.

This is a very beautiful flowering shrub, varying considerably in colour (according to BARTRAM, its first discoverer,) from a pale cream colour to the most perfect scarlet or flame colour ; and all this variety of shades is, he says, sometimes seen upon different branches of the same plant. We have however never observed the same shrub in cultivation to bear flowers of various colours, except the diversity of shades occasioned by different degrees of perfection.

It

It is considered as a hardy shrub, but being a native of Florida and Georgia, will succeed best if protected in the Spring, when the weather is cold, by being placed in the greenhouse. Communicated by Mr. Thompson of Mile End, the worthy successor of the late celebrated Mr. James Gordon, whose Nursery was one of the first that rose to botanical celebrity in this country.

N.2144.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1. 1810.

Weddell. Sc.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. PURPLE-EYED FIG MARYGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *tricolor ;* subcaulescens, foliis punctatis lineari-spathulatis connatis subtus convexis supra sulco exaratis. *Willd. Enum.* 530.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *tricolor ;* foliis amplexicaulibus distinctis punctatis lineari-spathulatis subtus convexis superne sulco exaratis, caule brevissimo herbaceo. *Willd. Hort. Berol. v.* 1. *p.* 22. *t.* 22.

OBS. Species a *tricoloro* Haworthii omnino distincta.

A pretty little annual species altogether different from the *tricolorum* of HAWORTH and AITON. It is easily propagated by seeds, which it produces freely ; these should be sown in the spring on a hot bed, and treated as the ice plant and other annual species.

The first account we have of this plant is in WILLDENOW's Hortus Berolinensis. It is supposed to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea Garden, who received the seeds from Mr. OTTO, of the Royal Garden in Berlin. Mr. ANDERSON informs us that there are two varieties of this species cultivated at Kew, one with paler and the other with deeper coloured flowers.

PHYTEUMA STRICTA. SLENDER RAMPION.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, 5-partita, laciniis linearibus. *Stigma* 2—s. 3-fidum. *Caps.* 2—s. 3-locularis infera.

Specific Character.

PHYTEUMA *stricta ;* foliis radicalibus lineari-spathulatis subintegerrimis : caulinis conduplicatis, floribus semiverticillatis : verticillis trifloris alternis.

DESCR. *Radical leaves* linear-spathulate, petiolate, intire with a few minute denticulations on the margin : *cauline* similar, gradually smaller, folded inwards. *Stem* straight, simple, slender. *Flowers* in a long spike, growing by threes, in alternate clusters or half-whorls. The middle flower in each cluster expands nearly at the same time, and when these fade, the two side flowers expand together, so that the whole spike has open blossoms at the same time from bottom to top, at first one in each cluster, afterwards two. *Calycine segments* subulate. *Laciniæ* of the corolla linear, spreading, the two uppermost approaching one another. *Stamens* of short duration. *Style* the length of the corolla : *stigma* bent, club-shaped, finally two or three-cleft. *Germen* 2- or 3-celled, with many ovula.

This appears to us to be an undescribed species. We received it under the name of *virgata,* but it in no respect agrees with the description and figure of that species in LABILLARDIERE's icones Plantarum Syriæ. In habit it approaches very near to PHYTEUMA *campanuloides* (vide No. 1015), but its foliage is quite different, and the flowers are of a paler blue.

Native country uncertain.

Communicated in July 1819 by Mr. JENKINS, from his Botanical Garden in the New Road, who received it from Mr. HUNNEMAN.

A.2145.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, April 2, 1800.

ASPERULA ARCADIENSIS. ARCADIAN WOODRUFF.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Sem.* 2, globosa.

Specific Character.

ASPERULA *arcadiensis ;* hispidula, foliis senis oblongo-ovatis acutis margine revolutis, caulibus decumbentibus, floribus sessilibus terminalibus aggregatis axillaribusque.

DESCR. *Stems* angular, hispid, decumbent, branched, cespitose. *Leaves* oblong-ovate, acute, with revolute margins, hairy, six in a whorl. *Flowers* rose-coloured, sessile, in terminal clusters and axillary. *Tube* of the corolla longer than the leaf ; *limb* four-cleft, revolute. *Anthers* 4, on short filaments, inserted in the faux, alternating with the laciniæ. *Style* longer than the tube of the corolla, divided toward the tip into two filiform unequal segments. *Stigmas* globular.

This lively little alpine plant was discovered by Mr. HAWKINS on Mount Tyria in Arcadia, and was first raised in this country at Spring Grove from seeds sent by him, together with specimens, to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. Communicated to us by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road, in May 1819.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. May 1.1800.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI. LAMBERT'S OXYTROPIS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Carina in mucronem superne desinens. *Legumen* biloculare aut sub-biloculare, suturâ inferiore introflexâ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXYTROPIS *Lamberti;* acaulis, sericeo-pilosa, foliolis lanceolato-ellipticis utrinque acutis, scapis folia æquantibus, spicis capitatis, bracteis linearibus longitudine calycis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. 2. p. 740.*

OXYTROPIS *Lambertii;* cespitosa, acaulis, foliolis numerosis lineari-lanceolatis strigosis remotiusculis, scapo foliis longiore, spica oblonga, bracteis lanceolatis calyce sericeo brevioribus. *Nuttall Gen. plant. amer. 2. p. 98.* ex anglico.

OXYTROPIS was separated from the overgrown genus of ASTRAGALUS by the celebrated botanist DECANDOLLE, in his monograph of the allied genera. According to NUTTALL this is the only species of the genus that has been found in America, the *argentata* of PURSH, belonging to ASTRAGALUS, as now limited, and being quite different from the *argentata* of Pallas's Herbarium.

Native of the woodless hills of the Missouri, from the river Plata to the mountains.

It is a tolerably hardy perennial, and a beautiful plant when in flower, which happens in May and June. It is at present very rare, as we do not know that it is living in any collection but that of our friend Mr. LAMBERT at Boyton, to whose kindness we are indebted for the flowering specimen from which our drawing was taken in May 1819.

Mr. LAMBERT first raised it from seeds gathered by Mr. NUTTALL on their native soil.

N. 2148.

Lith. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Mar. 1.

BIGNONIA CHAMBERLAYNII. CHAMBERLAYNE'S TRUMPET-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, subtus ventricosa. *Siliqua* bilocularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

Specific Character.

BIGNONIA *Chamberlaynii;* foliis conjugatis cirrhosisternatisque, foliolis ovatis acuminatis, racemis axillaribus subsexfloris: pedicellis brachiatis.

OBS. Bignonia *æquinoctiali* valde affinis.

DESCR. *Stem* twining. *Leaves* conjugate, with a strong tendril at the end of the common footstalk: leaflets ovate-acuminate, quite entire, smooth, shining on the upper surface, paler underneath. The Cirrhus is frequently wanting, and sometimes the place of it is supplied by a third leaflet. Partial footstalks very divaricate, sulcate, and furnished on one side at the upper extremity with a row of glandular warts. *Peduncle* axillary, bearing a raceme of several flowers on *pedicles* generally opposite, divaricate and cernuous. *Calyx* cup-shaped, with entire margins, marked with five obsolete teeth. *Corolla* large, bright yellow. *Tube* contracted above the calyx: *faux* ventricose: *limb* spreading, divided into five, nearly equal, rounded lobes subbilabiately arranged.

This species is very nearly related to BIGNONIA *æquinoctialis*, but differs from it in having a raceme of many flowers, and leaves frequently ternate.

Native of Brazil, from whence it was sent to Mr. LEE of Hammersmith, by the Consul-General, Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE, a gentleman

a gentleman who has always been a zealous promoter of the comforts of such naturalists as have gone thither from this country.

We were favoured with specimens of this plant at the same time from Mr. LEE of Hammersmith, whose name we have adopted, and from Messrs. BARR and BROOKE of Balls Pond. To the latter we were also indebted for the fine specimen of GRIFFIN's Amaryllis, No. 2113, which we omitted mentioning at the time.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Watworth, May 1, 1811.

ERICA CONCAVA. CONCAVE HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

VI. Parvifloræ. D. *Antheræ* muticæ. *Folia* linearia.

ERICA *concava;* foliis ternis glabris, ramulis ternatis, corollæ limbo concavo, antheris exsertis.
ERICA concava. *Lodd. Cab.* 134.

OBS. *Fragranti* affinis, diversa caule erecto, non declinato, ramulis ternatis; corollæ limbo patente, concavo, nec revoluto.

We find no account of this pretty little HEATH rarely exceeding a foot in height, except in the Botanical Cabinet, where it is said to have been introduced about the year 1808.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. In many points resembles very much ERICA *fragrans,* but is more erect, less branched, and the branchlets are short, growing by threes. The limb of the corolla is concave, spreading, and not rolled back as in *fragrans.* Nor could we perceive that it was endowed with any scent.

Flowers in April and May. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N 2150.

Glycirrhiza lepidota. Silky-leaved Liquorice.

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. bilabiatus $\frac{3}{2}$. *Legumen* ovatum, compressum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Glycirrhiza *lepidota ;* foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis strigosis, spicis axillaribus, leguminibus oblongis polyspermis echinatis : setis uncinatis. ex *Nuttall Gen. Plant. amer.* 2. *p.* 106.

Glycirrhiza *lepidota ;* foliolis oblongis acutis sericeo-villosis, leguminibus racemosis oblongis hispidis. *Pursh Fl. am. Sept.* 2. *p.* 480.

Liquiritia lepidota. *Fraser's Catal.* 1813.

We are informed by Mr. Nuttall that this plant was first discovered by Mr. John Bradbury in the environs of St. Louis, where it grows abundantly (as it does also on the alluvial banks of the Missouri to the mountains); and that it is, in all probability, the Liquorice mentioned by Sir A. Mackenzie, as indigenous to the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean ; the roots being flagelliform, very long, and possessing in no inconsiderable degree the taste of liquorice. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by our friend Aylmer B. Lambert, Esq. from his collection at Boyton.

Convolvulus pentanthus. Jacquin's East India Bind-Weed.

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Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Caps.* 2-locularis: loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Convolvulus *pentanthus;* volubilis, fruticosus, foliis cordatis acuminatis, cymis axillaribus pedunculatis subquinquefloris, corollis rotatis undulatis.

Convolvulus *pentanthus;* caule volubili fruticoso, foliis oblongo-cordatis acuminatis subrepandis glabris, pedunculis umbellatim subquinquefloris, floribus subsessilibus, calycibus ciliatis. *Jacq. collect.* 4. *p.* 210. *Icon. rar.* 2. *p.* 10. *t.* 316. *Bot. Reg.* 439.

Convolvulus pentanthus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 855. *Poirct Suppl. Encycl. Bot.*

Our drawing of this lively Convolvulus was taken several years ago by the late Mr. Sydenham Edwards, at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden at Brompton, where it flowered in the stove through the whole of the winter. From that time we have never met with this plant in any collection till last winter, when it flowered in Mr. Kent's stove at Clapton. It belongs to that tribe of the genus which may be distinguished by the greater size of the two outer segments of the calyx, resembling bractes, or an involucrum, and inclosing the inner segments with the tube of the corolla. To this tribe the Convolvulus *Turpethum* (No. 2093.), with several East-Indian species, belongs; and the Hon.

Wm.

Wm. Herbert has observed that these plants have this peculiarity, that the flowers, when they fade, close by the sides flattening together, and do not twist up, or curl from the margins inwards.

Native of the East Indies. Introduced by Mr. William Salisbury about the year 1808.

N 2152

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1st 1800.

Wallis Sc.

CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS. DWARF FAN-PALM.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 3-partitus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Stam.* 6. *Pist.* 3. *Drupæ* 3, 1-spermæ.
MASC. *Cal.* 3 partitus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Stam* 6.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHAMÆROPS *humilis;* frondibus palmatis: stipitibus spinosis, spatha simplici. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1154. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 5. *p.* 489. *Bot. Repos.* 599.
CHAMÆROPS *humilis;* frondibus palmatis plicatis, stipitibus spinosis. *Hort. Cliff.* 482. *Sp. Pl.* 1637. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. *p.* 487. *Fabric. Helm. p.* 383. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 400.
CHAMÆRIPHES. *Dod. Pempt.* 820. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 26. *t.* 9. *f.* 4.
CHAMÆRIPHES tricarpos, spinosa, folio flabelliformi. *Ponted. Anth. p.* 147. *t.* 8, 9, *and* 10.
PALMA minor seu Chamæriphes. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. *p.* 369.
PHŒNIX humilis. *Cavan. Ic.* 2. *p.* 12. *t.* 115.

According to WILLDENOW there are two varieties of this plant; one almost without any stem, the other with a stem twenty feet high.

The plant from which our drawing was taken was a male plant, having no germen or style, and consequently sterile: the one described by FABRICIUS appears to have been an hermaphrodite, but the anthers were perhaps imperfect; for though it annually bore fruit, these were not succulent, and none of the seed, though planted from year to year, would germinate.

Native of the South of Europe, and is particularly plentiful in some parts of Sicily and Spain, where it spreads over the

the uncultivated sandy tracts, just as the common Fern does with us. Requires the protection of the Greenhouse or Conservatory, where it flowers in February and March. Communicated by Messrs. Malcolm from their extensive collection at Kensington.

N. 2153.

THYMUS ALPINUS. ALPINE THYME.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calycis 2-labiati faux villis clausa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THYMUS *alpinus ;* verticillis sub-sexfloris, calycibus glabriusculis, foliis subrotundis serrulatis, corollis extus hirsutis.

THYMUS *alpinus ;* verticillis sexfloris, foliis subrotundis obtusiusculis concavis serratis, corollis inflatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 142. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 415.

THYMUS *alpinus ;* verticillis sexfloris, foliis obtusiusculis concavis subserratis. *Sp. Pl.* 826. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 60. *t.* 97. *Scop. Carn. n.* 734. *Lam. et D. Flor. franç.* 3. *p.* 562. *Villars Dauph. 2. p.* 356.

CLINOPODIUM foliis ovatis acutis serratis, flore folio majori. *Hall. Helv. n.* 238.

ACYNOS *alpinus ;* multicaulis ? verticillis sexfloris, foliis obtusiusculis subrotundis concavis subserratis. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 131.

ACINOS alpinus. *Mœnch Meth.* 407.

THYMUS montanus. *Crantz Austr. p.* 278.

CLINOPODIUM montanum. *Bauh. Pin.* 225. *Bocc. Mus. p.* 50. *t.* 45.—austriacum. *Clus. Pann.* 623. *Park. Theatr.* 21.

ACINI pulchra species. *Bauh. Hist. 3. p.* 260.

THYMUS *alpinus* has a very near affinity with *T. Acinos* from which it appears to be best distinguished, by the *calyx* being less gibbous at the lower part and less contracted at the mouth, the angles are also more obsolete and the whole calyx is very little hairy except that the teeth are ciliated ; it is generally

generally also more or less tinged with a purple colour; the *corolla* is twice larger than in *Acinos* and is hairy on the outside, which in the latter is smooth.

Thymus *patavinus* of JACQUIN is supposed by DE CANDOLLE, in the last edition of the Flore françoise, not to be different from *alpinus ;* but this appears to us to be very doubtful.

Native of the Alps of southern Europe. Flowers from June to September. Communicated by our friend ALEXANDER Mc. LEAY, Esq. from his collection at Tilbuster Lodge near Godstone in Surry.

N. 2154

GLYCIRRHIZA ECHINATA. PRICKLY-HEADED LIQUORICE.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus $\frac{3}{1}$. *Legumen* ovatum compressum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLYCIRRHIZA *echinata;* leguminibus echinatis, floribus capitatis, stipulis lanceolatis, foliolis glabris oblongis mucronatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1143. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 328.

GLYCIRRHIZA *echinata;* leguminibus echinatis, foliis stipulatis, foliolo impari sessili. *Hort. Ups.* 230. *Sp. Pl.* 1046. *Richard 3. p.* 489. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 313. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 1. *p.* 41. *t.* 95. *Gærtn. Sem. 2. p.* 319. *t.* 148. *f.* 6.

GLYCIRRHIZA capite echinato. *Bauh. Pin.* 352.

GLYCIRRHIZA echinata Dioscoridis. *Lob. ic. 2. p.* 85. *Raj. Hist.* 914. *Bauh. Hist. 2. p.* 327. *Dod. Pempt.* 341.

PSEUDO-GLYCIRRHIZA. *Riv. fl. irreg. tetrap. t. 3.*

DULCIS RADIX. *Camer. Epit.* 428.

GLYCIRRHIZA *echinata* is distinguished from glabra or the common Liquorice by the flowers growing in globular or oval, compact heads, as well as by the prickly seed vessels.

Native of Italy, and was formerly used in medicine, but has been in great measure superseded by the common liquorice, which affords a sweeter juice. A hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers from June to September. Communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his seat at Boyton.

PHLOX CARNEA. FLESH-COLOURED PHLOX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filam.* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character.

PHLOX *carnea ;* caule erecto tereti, foliis lanceolatis glabris semiamplexicaulibus, calyce marginato, tubo corollæ bis limbo longiore.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, two or three feet high, rounded, smooth, except here and there a narrow scabrous line. *Leaves* lanceolate, spreading horizontally, distant. *Flowers* in a lax terminal corymb, pale rose colour streaked with a deeper red, sweet scented. *Calycine* teeth nearly the length of the tube, subulate with a white membranaceous margin, the colour of which is extended along the whole calyx in stripes. *Tube* of the *Corolla* somewhat incurved, nearly twice the length of the *limb : laciniæ* wedge-shaped, very obtuse, one of them frequently deficient.

It seems to have a near affinity with PHLOX *suaveolens*, and as that species is said by NUTTALL never to have been found wild in America, it may possibly have been the offspring of this.

A hardy perennial. Native of North America. *Flowers* in August and September. Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, who purchased it at FRASER's Sale. A specimen of the same plant was communicated two or three years ago by Mr. JOHN FRASER, as a new species lately imported from America.

N.2155.

Curtis Walworth. Jun. ad vivum

Acacia linearis. Linear-leaved Acacia.

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Class and Order.

Polygamia Monœcia.

Generic Character.

Hermaph. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. vel. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* 2-valve.

Masc. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. s. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Sect. foliis simplicibus.

Specific Character.

Acacia *linearis;* foliis linearibus striatis longissimis spicis axillaribus subverticillatim interruptis, petalis revolutis, staminibus corollam superantibus.

Acacia taxifolia. *Lodd. Catal.* 1820. p. 13.

The leaves of this plant vary very much in length in different specimens, they are often six inches long, and not unfrequently considerably longer. Except in the greater length of the leaves, it has some resemblance to Acacia *linifolia*, but is at once distinguished from that species by flowers being sessile on the peduncles, making a true spike instead of a raceme.

Acacia *taxifolia* of Willdenow is the Mimosa *stellata* of Loureiro, a chinese plant, with ternate, verticillate leaves, and only four stamens.

A greenhouse shrub. Native of New Holland. Flowers in March, April, and May. Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated from Messrs. Malcolm's Nursery at Kensington Gore; we received specimens also from Mr. Lee of the Hammersmith Nursery, Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, and the Honourable William Herbert of Spofforth.

N. 2151.

DIGITALIS OBSCURA. WILLOW-LEAVED FOX-GLOVE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 4—5-loba, ventricosa. *Caps.* ovata, bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIGITALIS *obscura;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis glabris basi adnatis. *Linn. Mant.* 418. *Jacq. Vind.* 1. *p.* 40. *t.* 91.

DIGITALIS *obscura;* foliolis calycinis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis, corollæ labio superiore bifido; inferioris lobis lateralibus acutis; medio ovato, foliis lanceolato-linearibus acuminatis integerrimis glabris. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p* 30.

DIGITALIS hispanica angustifolia, flore nigricante. *Tourn. inst.* 166. *Bocc. Mus. p.* 136. *t.* 98.

DESCR. *Stem* woody, suffruticose. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, adhering to the stem at the base. *Flowers* in a terminal raceme, nodding. *Bractes* lanceolate, shorter than peduncle. *Calycine leaflets* oblong-oval, spreading. *Tube* of *Corolla* very short: *faux* long, cylindrical, somewhat flattened: *Upper-lip* short, 2-lobed, recurved: *lower-lip* 3-lobed, the middle lobe ovate, twice longer and more obtuse than the lateral, yellow, beautifully veined with red on the inside.

We believe that this is the only species of this genus which has such very narrow leaves, the Linnean character seems therefore quite sufficient to distinguish it from every other. Is esteemed as a hardy perennial, the stem though woody not being permanent; but being a native of Spain is liable to be killed by the severity of our winters. Flowers in July and August. Our drawing was taken many years ago, from a plant in Mr. CURTIS's Botanic garden at Brompton.

N.2158.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth. June

PSORALEA ACULEATA. PRICKLY PSORALEA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. longitudine Leguminis. *Stam.* diadelpha. *Legumen* monospermum, subrostratum, evalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *aculeata;* foliis ternatis: foliolis cuneiformibus recurvato-mucronatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis approximatis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1ma. *3. p.* 79.—*ed. alt. 4. p.* 375. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1343.

PSORALEA *aculeata;* foliis ternatis: foliolis cuneiformibus recurvo-mucronatis, capitulis terminalibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1074? *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 346?

PSORALEA *aculeata;* foliis ternatis minimis confertissimis recurvatis in spinulam desinentibus. *Bot. Repos.* 146.

GENISTA-SPARTIUM africanum trifolium, floribus cœruleis, foliis minimis in spinulam recurvam desinentibus. *Raj. Dendr.* 104.

That the pretty shrub we have here represented, is the PSORALEA *aculeata* of the Hortus Kewensis admits of no doubt; but it is not quite so certain that it is the same species as the one so named by LINNÆUS; on which subject it is very evident that PERSOON entertained a doubt, by his having quoted the figure in the Botanist's repository with a note of interrogation. This difficulty is not occasioned merely by the inflorescence being described in the Species Plantarum as a terminal capitulum, instead of being solitary and axillary; for the approximation of the flowers towards the extremities of the branches often gives the appearance of a capitulum, especially in dried specimens, to which only LINNÆUS probably

probably had access; but also by his having quoted a figure of PLUKENET which in no respect resembles our plant. This synonym is however excluded in the 14th edition of the Systema Vegetabilium. It is extraordinary however that in LAMARCK's Illustrations of the genera, is given a figure very like to, and probably taken from, that of PLUKENET, under the name of PSORALEA *aculeata*, which is also quoted as a synonym by PERSOON; so that it is no wonder that he doubted if the figure in the Botanist's repository could be the same species.

A remarkable character in this species not noticed by any author that we have observed, is that the *Stipules* persist after the leaves fall, and become pungent.

A greenhouse shrub; native of the Cape of Good-Hope; introduced in 1774 by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON; flowers in June, July and August. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS in August 1813.

GNAPHALIUM ARENARIUM. SAND EVERLASTING.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

RECEPT. nudum, *Pappus* pilosus s. plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GNAPHALIUM *arenarium,* herbaceum, foliis incanis tomentosis obtusis: radicalibus spathulato-lanceolatis: caulinis linear-lanceolatis, corymbo composito. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1867. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p* 14.

GNAPHALIUM *arenarium;* herbaceum, foliis lanceolatis: inferioribus obtusis, corymbo composito, caule simplicissimo. *Sp. Pl.* 1195. *Gmel. Sib.* 2. *p.* 107? *Fl Taur.-Cauc.* 2. *p.* 298? *Pollich. Pal. n.* 783. *Fl. Dan. t.* 641. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *n.* 27.

GNAPHALIUM olympicum. *Lodd. Catal.*

ELYCHRYSUM arenarium. *Lam. et. Dec. Fl. franç.* 4. *p.* 132.

ELICHRISON sive stœchas citrina latifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 264.

STŒCHAS citrina germanica latiore folio. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *pars* I. *p.* 153. *bene. Raj. Hist.* 281.

CHRYSOCOME sive Amaranthus luteus. *Ger. Emac.* 656.

Some of the synonyms applied by authors to this species probably belong to GNAPHALIUM *Stœchas;* the *Chrysocome prima vulgaris* of CLUSIUS, which certainly belongs to the latter, is quoted in the Flora taurico-caucasica as a synonym of *arenarium;* which throws some doubt on the Siberian as well as caucasian species. This plant has frequently occurred in our nurseries under the name of GNAPHALIUM *olympicum,* but appears to be in no respect different from *arenarium.*

The

The leaves are cottony and whiter than represented in our drawing, which was executed by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, several years ago, from a plant communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons. Native of Germany and the South of France. A hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers in July, August and September.

N. 2160.

DIGITALIS MINOR. DWARF SPANISH FOX-GLOVE.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* companulata, 4—5-loba, ventricosa. *Caps.* ovata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIGITALIS *minor ;* foliolis calycinis lanceolatis patentibus, corollis obtusis : labio superiore bilobo : inferioris lobo medio apice latiore laterales parum superante. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 28.

DIGITALIS *minor ;* corollis obtusis : labio superiore subbilobo, foliis lævibus. *Lin. Mant.* 567. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *t.* 284.

DIGITALIS hispanica purpurea minor. *Tourn. inst.* 165.

This species differs from DIGITALIS *Thapsi,* to which it is the most nearly allied, in its smaller stature ; in having smooth undulated leaves, the upper ones quite entire ; in its floral leaves being larger, generally exceeding the peduncle in length ; in a larger, more spreading calyx, in the upper lip of the corolla being more or less two-lobed, and in the middle lobe of the lower lip being very little longer than the lateral ones.

DIGITALIS *minor* is a rare plant, and we believe no figure of it has ever been before published. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1789 by Mr JOHN HUNNEMAN. Our drawing was taken several years ago at the garden of the late Mr. WOODFORD at Vauxhall.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA GALLI. COCK'S-COMB CORAL-TREE.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus $\frac{1}{1}$. *Cor.* vexillum longissimum, lanceolatum. *Legumen* torulosum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRINA *Crista galli;* foliis ternatis, petiolis subaculeatis glandulosis, caule arboreo inermi. *Lin. Mant.* 99. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 916. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. *p.* 69. *t.* 95. *Bot. Reg.* 313. *Sp. Pl. ed. Reichard* 3. *p.* 396. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 279. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 252.
ERYTHRINA laurifolia. *Jacq. Obs.* 3. *p.* 1. *t.* 51.

We are indebted to the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT for the fine specimen of this plant, from which our drawing was taken. This Gentleman remarks " that it must have been an error to imagine this shrub to be a timber tree in Brasil, where it has probably been confounded with some other species. The flowering branches (he observes) die back like those of the Tree-Peony; and although it acquires a woody stem, it does not rise with a continued leader, but the eyes nearest the root break stronger than those higher up the stem". Indeed it appears to us not altogether certain that this is the ERYTHRINA *Crista-galli* of Linnæus. It agrees in most respects with the E. *laurifolia* of JACQUIN, which has always been considered as a synonym of, but which the late Mr. JONAS DRYANDER suspected to be different from *Cristæ galli.* The figure in Exotic Botany differs from the one here given,

given, in having elliptical obtuse pointed leaves, and strong crooked prickles, but probably belongs to the same species; that in the Botanical Register was done from the same plant as our's, but in a season when it flowered less favourably.

The flowers grow by threes in the axils of the leaves on the young branches, and also in a terminal raceme of about nine flowers.

Sir JAMES E. SMITH observes that its monopetalous keel, diadelphous stamens, and form of the stigma, do not properly belong to the genus ERYTHRINA; neither does the vexillum greatly exceed the keel in length.

Native of Brasil. Flowers from March to November. Requires a good deal of water, and Mr. HERBERT lays moss about the roots.

Introduced in 1771 by FRANCIS BEARSLY, Esq.

GALANTHUS PLICATUS. CLUSIUS'S SNOWDROP

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 3, concava. *Nectarium* ex petalis 3, parvis, emarginatis. *Stigma* simplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALANTHUS *plicatus ;* foliis lanceolatis margine plicatis.
GALANTHUS *plicatus ;* foliis plicatis : plica utrinque margini parallela ; spatha pedunculum superante. *Marsch. a Bieb. Fl. Cauc. Suppl. p.* 225.
GALANTHUS nivalis ; *Pallas Flor. Ind. taur.*
LEUCOJUM bulbosum præcox byzantinum. *Clus. Pann.* 183. *Ejusdem Hist.* 1. *p.* 169. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 591. *Ger. emac.* 127. *Raj. Hist.* 1114.
LEUCOJUM bulbosum trifolium majus. *Bauh. pin.* 56.
LEUCOJUM bulbosum secundum. *Tabern. Kraeuterb. p.* 1005.
NARCISSOLEUCOJUM trifolium majus. *Tourn. Inst. p.* 387.

The older Botanists, as may be seen by the above synonyms, generally considered the Snowdrop as consisting of two species ; but the larger one which is not a native of the western parts of Europe, has, by modern botanists, been generally overlooked. Our friend Dr. F. FISCHER having cultivated both kinds in the Gorenki garden, found them to be really distinct ; and MARSCHALL A BIEBERSTEIN in the supplement to his excellent Flora Taurico-caucasica, has established our present species under the name of GALANTHUS *plicatus,* so called from the singular folding of the leaf along each margin ; by which it is at once distinguished from GALANTHUS *nivalis,* than which it is altogether a stouter plant, having the outer petals nearly twice the size.

The

The first mention we find of this plant is by Clusius in his *Historia rariorum stirpium Pannoniæ,* where he observes that a single bulb was received from Constantinople by Madame de Heysentein, along with a quantity of Narcissuses. He remarks that the flower was equally fragrant with the blossoms of Leucojum *vernum,* and in his opinion more agreeable; afterwards in his General History he added a cut of this species, which is repeated in Gerard. There is a better figure in the German edition of Tabernæmontanus, in which the spathe is represented as much longer than the peduncle; one of the characters given by Marschall a Bieberstein, which however does not appear to be constant.

Native of Caucasus. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden, who received it from Mr. Otto of the Royal garden, at Berlin, under the name of Galanthus *Clusii.* Mr. Griffin, we are informed, received bulbs of this plant from Constantinople.

Lobel in his adversaria has recorded another species with a blue flower which was gathered in Albania on his return from Constantinople by Mr. J. Somer *, the most eminent botanist of his time at Marburgh in Germany; but nothing seems to have been since known of it; nor indeed is it clear why Lobel referred Somer's plant to this genus rather than to Lucojum.

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* D. J. Somerus hujus studii jucundi apud Mattiacos coryphæus.

SOLDANELLA CLUSII. CLUSIUS'S GREATER SOLDANELLA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, lacero-multifida. *Caps.* 1-locularis, apice multidentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLDANELLA *Clusii;* foliis circinato-cordatis undulatis crenulatis, corollæ laciniis alternatim trifidis simplicibusque, stylo corolla longiore.

SOLDANELLA alpina. α *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 808. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 170.

SOLDANELLA *alpina;* floribus nutantibus: laciniis dentatis, stylo corollam excedente, foliis reniformibus sublobatis. *Schmidt Fl. Boëm. Cent.* 2. *n.* 147.

SOLDANELLA alpina major. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 308. *Ger. emac. p.* 838. *Park. Theatr.* 168. *f.* 2.

SOLDANELLA alpina. *Clus. Pann.* 354. *Cam. Epit.* 204.

SOLDANELLA alpina rotundifolia major. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 285. §. 3. *t.* 15. *f.* 8.

DESCR. Leaves orbicular-cordate, undulate, somewhat crenate, minutely dotted on both sides, pale underneath, fleshy. *Scape* rounded, minutely villous, upright. *Flowers* in a terminal umbel, from three to six, on long, cernuous, purplish pedicles. *Calyx* inferior, five cleft: *leaflets* linear, obtuse, of the same dull purple colour as the pedicles. *Corolla* blue, bell shaped, of one petal, deeply divided into ten laciniæ, five of which are three-toothed, and alternate with five simple or undivided ones. *Stamens* five, fertile, alternating with five sterile filaments: *anthers* yellow, connivent, 2-lobed: *lobes*

lobes a little divaricate at the base, terminated with a blue mucronate appendix: style longer than the Corolla. The base of the *umbel* is surrounded with an involucrum consisting of as many linear leaves as there are flowers.

SOLDANELLA *Clusii* differs from *alpina (Bot. Mag. No.* 49,) not only in its larger size, but in the form of the leaves which are more orbicular, surrounding the extremity of the petiole, and are distantly crenated; in the laciniæ of the corolla, which in *alpina* are all of them linear; in the greater length of the style, which is longer than the corolla. Professor SCHMIDT in his Flora Boëmica has well established the characters of the two species, and retained the name of *alpina* to our present subject, and applied that of *S. Clusii* to our *alpina;* but as the latter name has been applied to the other species both by JACQUIN and in the Botanical Magazine, we think it will be less likely to occasion confusion to give the name of SOLDANELLA *Clusii* to the present plant, an additional reason for which is, that this is the one first described and figured by CLUSIUS.

We were favoured with this beautiful little plant by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAMES, and MILNE, in April last. It is hardy, but, like many other alpine plants, requires some protection from frost, to supply the absence of snow, its natural covering during the severe weather, in its native climate, the Austrian and Styrian Alps. It is sometimes found with white flowers.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA. γ. MAJOR. THOMSON'S NEW SWAMP MAGNOLIA.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capsulæ* 2 valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAGNOLIA *glauca ;* foliis ellipticis obtusis subtus glaucis, petalis obovatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1256. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 329. *Pursh Flor. Amer. Sept. p.* 381.

MAGNOLIA *glauca ;* foliis ovato-oblongis subtus glaucis. *Sp. Pl.* 755. *Wangenh. Amer.* 60. *t.* 19. *f.* 46.

(α.) *latifolia ;* foliis deciduis. *Hort. Kew. l. c.*

MAGNOLIA lauri folio subtus albicante. *Dill. Elth.* 207. *t.* 168. *f.* 205. *Catesb. Car.* 1. *t.* 39. *Trew Ehret. select. t.* 9.

TULIPIFERA virginiana laurinis foliis aversa parte rore cæruleo tinctis. *Pluk. alm.* 379. *t.* 68. *f.* 4.

(β.) *longifolia ;* foliis perennantibus. *Hort. Kew. l. c.*

MAGNOLIA glauca. β. *longifolia ;* foliis perennantibus ellipticis utrinque acutis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. p.* 381.

(γ.) *major,* foliis lentioribus floribusque novempetalis pluries majoribus. *Heic n.* 2164.

The present variety of this charming tree, with delightfully fragrant flowers, was raised from seeds of MAGNOLIA *glauca*, saved in 1808, by Mr. THOMSON, in his Nursery at Mile End; who informs us, that it is quite hardy, not being affected by our severest winters; and grows freely in a mixture of bog-earth and loam. It flowers abundantly in June and July, perfuming the surrounding air for a considerable distance.

The leaves are deciduous, and approach in size to those of MAGNOLIA *tripetala;* some of them on the younger plants measure ten inches in length and five in breadth at the widest part; but on the flowering branches, the largest are not more than eight inches long and three and a half broad: they are of a shining green on the upper surface and glaucous underneath, rather obovate than elliptical, a very little acuminate, and narrowed towards the base; and are more supple than in variety *α*. The flowers are three times the size of the common *glauca*, of a cream colour, changing as they fade, to a rusty yellow.

The three calycine petal-formed leaflets, which are narrower, less hollowed, and less fleshy and brittle than the petals, are of a greenish white colour, and change to a rusty brown; they do not fall off as the flower opens, as is usually the case in *glauca*, but fall back, giving the flower a resemblance to that of M. *tripetala*. The corolla consists of nine petals in three ranks, each rank diminishing in size.

It has been a question among cultivators, how far exotic trees of warmer regions may be naturalized to our climate by propagating them from seeds ripened here. It has even been supposed that, by a repetition of this process, the tenderest plants may in time become hardy. On the other hand it has been asserted, that such plants, when raised from seeds produced here, have less vigour, and are less able to bear the severity of our climate, than imported plants, or those raised from imported seeds. The present case, as far as one experiment can go, favours the first opinion; but then it is to be remembered that Pensylvania, the native country of MAGNOLIA *glauca*, is subject to much severer cold than Great Britain; and the reason that the young shoots of North American trees are frequently killed by our frosts appears to be, that our summers are not sufficiently warm to harden the wood. But if plants raised from seeds ripened here can bring their wood to sufficient maturity, in the moderate heat of our summers, to resist the winter frosts, which those raised from foreign seeds cannot, the advantage gained amounts to the same. Mr. THOMSON observes that the young shoots of his new variety are never injured by our frosts; which, with the freer growth and greater vigour of the plants, seem to shew an acquired habitude of climate.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, July, 1 1820.

ERICA RUBELLA. THRIFT-FLOWERED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: *limbo* 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. IV. Calycinæ. C. Antheræ muticæ.

ERICA *rubella*; foliis oppositis imbricatis adpressis, umbellis terminalibus multifloris, bracteis calyci proximis, limbo corollæ revoluto.
ERICA rubella. *Lodd. Catalogue for* 1820. *p.* 18.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, branched: *branches* slender but straight. *Leaves* opposite, imbricate, smooth, lanceolate, somewhat concave on the upper, keeled with a slight furrow on the under side. *Flowers* in a terminal many-flowered umbel, of a lively red, fading whitish. *Bractes* 2, close to the calyx, coloured. *Calycine* leaflets exceeding the tube of the corolla, lanceolate, dilated above the middle and acute. *Corolla* urceolate: *limb* revolute. *Stamens* and *stigma* included. *Anthers* naked, bifid at the point.

Approaches nearest to E. *corifolia* of Hortus Kewensis, but in Dryander's excellent arrangement of the species, falls into a different subdivision from the anthers being naked. In many points it approaches to *oppositifolia* of ANDREWS, (E. *tenuifolia* of Hort. Kew.) but differs in the strictness of its branches, in its many-flowered umbel and shorter corolla.

We

We received this very pretty Heath from Messrs. Loddiges and Sons in June 1816, under the name which we have adopted. It is very delicate, and though still alive, has never flowered at Hackney since the year above mentioned.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Acacia longifolia, β. Thick spiked Long-leaved Acacia.

Class and Order.

Polygamia Monœcia.

Generic Character.

Hermaphr. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, seu 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* bivalve.

Masc. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, s. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Acacia *longifolia;* inermis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis untrinque angustatis trinerviis striatis, spicis axillaribus geminatis cylindraceis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1052. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 461.

(α.) foliis apice elongatis, spicis exacte cylindraceis: *Bot. Mag. supra. n.* 1827. ubi pete synonima.

(β.) foliis latioribus, spicis cylindraceo-conicis axillaribus terminalibusque. *Heic.* 2. *t.* 2. 166.

In this genus different species frequently approach so near to each other, that it is often difficult to determine whether they are really distinct or mere varieties. The leaves of our present plant are broader, less attenuated at the point, and somewhat firmer than the variety before figured; and the spikes are thicker, more pointed, more crowded with floscules, and grow closer together. A tree of this sort makes a much handsomer appearance.

Flowers in March and continues a good while in blossom. Native of New South Wales; and is a hardy greenhouse shrub.

ANEMONE ALBA. WHITE ANEMONE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5—9. *Sem. plura.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *alba ;* (anemonoides) foliis subquinque partitis : lobis apice inciso-dentatis : involucralibus conformibus petiolatis, flore pentapetalo.

ANEMONE *alba ;* caule simplici subunifloro, foliis subquinque -partitis : lobis apice sinuato-dentatis, involucro triphyllo conformi. *Juss. in ann. du Mus. 3. p. 249. t. 20. fig. 1. (errore f. 2. in textu.) Persoon Syn. 2. p. 97.*

ANEMONE *alba ;* foliis ternatim quinatimve sectis, segmentis apice inciso-dentatis, involucralibus petiolatis conformibus, pedicello solitario, sepalis quinque obovatis, fructibus hirsutissimis. *Decand. Syst. Veg. 1. p. 208.*

ANEMONE ochotensis. *Fisch. Hort. Gor. 47.*

We understand that the seeds from which our plant was produced were sent by Dr. F. FISCHER from the Gorenki Garden under the name of ANEMONE *ochotensis.* But we have no hesitation in referring it to the ANEMONE *alba* of JUSSIEU above quoted. Our specimen had four involucral leaves, situate very low down on the stem, but the figure in the Annales du Muséum of JUSSIEU's plant is represented and described as having only three, higher up, but perhaps the additional bud, growing from the involucrum, may be a conversion of one leaf into a flower, or the fourth leaf in our plant may have been supernumerary. The flower is at first white,

white, but turns purplish with age ; has only five round concave petals, which, if the number of petals were constant, would at once separate it from *A. sylvestris*, of which Jussieu suspects it may be only a variety.

Native of the steppes of Daouria where it was collected by the mineralogist M. Patrin.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in April. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden.

ACACIA LINIFOLIA. FLAX-LEAVED ACACIA.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHR. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, vel 5-petala. *Stam* 4—100. Pist. 1. *Legum.* 2-valve.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida, 1. 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *linifolia;* inermis, foliis linearibus basi attenuatis strictis mucronatis, spicis globosis pedunculatis racemosis, racemis folia subæquantibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1051. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 461.

MIMOSA *linifolia;* foliis confertis linearibus, racemis axillaribus paniculatis longitudine foliorum. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 261. *Vent. Hort. Cels. p.* 2. *t.* 2. *Bot. Repos.* 394.

MIMOSA linearis. *Wendl. Hort. Herrenh. p.* 8. *t.* 18.

The ACACIA *linifolia* is an ornamental shrub from the delicacy of its branches and foliage. It has a good deal of similarity with ACACIA *linearis* (No. 2156,) but it is at once distinguished not only by the shortness of the leaves, but by the globular heads of flowers being always supported on short pedicles, whereas in *linearis* they are sessile on the main flower-stalk. Its flowers, which very generally appear in the winter time, are sweet scented.

Propagated by seeds; but, not without difficulty, if at all, by cuttings. Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT of Spofforth, in January last.

KENNEDIA OVATA. OVAL-LEAVED KENNEDIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexillum recurvum, a carina non reflexum. *Legumen* multiloculare, polyspermum. *Semina* strophiolata.

Specific Character.

KENNEDIA ovata foliis simplicibus ovatis, racemis axillaribus paucifloris.

Except in the Nursery of Messrs. BARR and BROOKE, by whom it was kindly communicated to us, we have not observed this plant in any collections about town, nor have we found that it has been any where described. The flower resembles that of KENNEDIA *monophylla* of Hortus Kewensis, the GLYCINE *bimaculata* of this work (No. 263); and like that it has simple leaves, but of quite a different form, being broad-ovate, somewhat acuminate, and terminated with a small mucro. The veins run parallel from the midrib towards the margin with anastomosing branches. The stem did not appear to climb in our plant, which was young and not very vigorous; but in a more advanced state it probably may. We are informed that it was raised from seeds imported from New Holland.

IPOMŒA ATROSANGUINEA. PUCE-COLOURED IPOMŒA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globosum. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

IPOMŒA *atrosanguinea;* caule fruticoso erecto, foliis ellipticis subtus sericeis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris, fauce cylindrica limbo longiore.

CONVOLVULUS cuneiformis. *Buchanan's Drawings of Mysore Plants, in the collection of* MR. FLETCHER, *of Lime Grove, Putney.*

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect. *Leaves* elliptical, sometimes obovate with a small mucro, and now and then emarginate, silky on the under, and dark green with a few scattered hairs, on the upper side, alternate, supported on short footstalks. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, with two minute bractes about the middle. *Calyx* small, of five oval, imbricated, closely adpressed leaflets. *Corolla* of a dark blood colour, funnel-shaped; *tube* contracted, longer than the calyx, a little above which it is suddenly dilated into a cylindrical *faux*, twice the length of the *limb*, which is spreading, obsoletely 5-lobed, somewhat recurved at the margin. *Stamens* unequal, shorter than the tube: *anthers* oval, cells bursting laterally, a little divaricate at the base: *pollen* globular, white: *style* about the length of the stamens: *stigma* 2-lobed: lobes roundish, tuberculated: *germen* one-celled, with four ovula completely filling the cavity.

Communicated

Communicated by our friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, who raised it from seeds sent from the Mauritius. We are not aware that this plant has been any where described. But we found a representation of the same species in a collection of drawings of Mysore plants, copied from Dr. Buchanan's, with the name of Convolvulus *cuneiformis* affixed to it, perhaps by mistake, as we could discover no wedge-shaped leaves either in that drawing or in Mr. Barclay's specimen.

We have before expressed our dissatisfaction in regard to the characters applied to distinguish the genera of Convolvulus and Ipomœa; and have been induced to apply the latter name to our present subject more from the form of the corolla so much resembling that of Ipomœa *insignis*, than from that of the stigma.

N2171.

RANUNCULUS NODIFLORUS, β. SICILIAN KNOT-FLOWERED CROWFOOT.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *nodiflorus;* floribus oppositifoliis demum apetalis, fructibus sessilibus, foliis ovatis apice dentatis longissime petiolatis.

RANUNCULUS *nodiflorus;* foliis radicalibus petiolatis ovali-oblongis, floribus sessilibus oppositifoliis, carpellis granulato-tuberculosis stylo vix rostellatis. *De Cand. Syst. Veget.* 1. *p.* 250.

RANUNCULUS *nodiflorus;* foliis ovatis petiolatis, floribus sessilibus. *Sp. Pl.* 773. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1308. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 102. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 352. *De Cand. fl. fr.* 4. *p.* 903.

(α.) parvus, foliis integerrimis.

RANUNCULUS parisiensis pumilus plantaginellæ folio. *Pet. Gaz.* 40. *t.* 25. *f.* 4. *Vaill. Act. Acad.* 1719. *p.* 52. *t.* 4.

(β.) foliis apice dentatis trinerviis.

RANUNCULUS siculus, folio subrotundo vix serrato. *Pet. Gaz.* 39. *t.* 24. *f.* 9.

RANUNCULUS nodiflorus. *Waldst. et Kit. Hung.* 2. *p.* 192. *t.* 176.

There is a very good representation of our plant in PETIVER's Gazophylacium, which DE CANDOLLE quotes as his variety β of *nodiflorus;* for variety α he quotes another figure

figure of the same author, which represents a smaller plant with quite entire narrow-lanceolate leaves ; but whether these are mere varieties or rather to be considered as distinct species, we do not undertake to determine. The figure in the Plantæ Rariores Hungariæ belongs to our variety Our drawing was taken at an early period, at which time the flowers are much larger than later in the season, when the petals become indistinct and afterwards entirely wanting. The flowers appear at first to be pedunculated and terminal, but the peduncle is elongated into a branch and the fruit becomes sessile; or the branches are repeatedly bifurcated, one arm of the fork being very short and bearing a flower, the other arm prolonged, to be again and again divided in the same manner. So that De Candolle observes the flowers, though they appear lateral, are, in reality terminal, as in every other species of Ranunculus.

Native of Sicily and Hungary. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden.

N. 2172

SATYRIUM CORIIFOLIUM. LEATHERY-LEAVED SATYRIUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5 antica, basi connata. *Labellum* posticum, fornicatum, basi bicalcaratum v. bisaccatum. *Anthera* resupinata. *Stigma* bilabiatum. BROWN *in Hort. Kew. v.* 5. *p.* 196.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SATYRIUM *coriifolium ;* foliis ovatis vaginantibus margine cartilagineis scabris basi maculatis, floribus cernuis, bracteis retrofractis.

SATYRIUM *coriifolium ;* foliis ovatis acuminatis subreflexis vaginantibus coriaceis, margine membranaceo-crenatis floribus galeâque cernuis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 54. *Swartz Act. Holm.* 1800. *p.* 216. *Idem in König Tracts on Botany, p.* 140.

SATYRIUM cucullatum. *Lodd. Cab.* 104. non aliorum.

DIPLECTRUM coriifolium. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 509. *Poircl Dict. Bot. Suppl.* 2. *p.* 489.

ORCHIS lutea caule purpureo maculato. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 7. *t.* 10.

DESCR. *Leaves* oval, sheathing, 7—9-nerved, with a rough cartilaginous margin: the two lowermost ones very small, closely embracing the stem; the third the largest of all; the fourth and fifth decreasing in size; the sixth, seventh, and eighth, like the two lowermost, closely adpressed to the stem their whole length; all of them spotted with small purple dots at the base. *Bractes* one beneath each flower, ovate-lanceolate, bent suddenly back as if broken. *Flowers* in a spike, ringent, yellow, nodding. *Galea* or *Helmet (Labellum*

of

of Brown) orange-coloured, terminated behind in two spurs, rather shorter than the germen; *border* slightly 3-lobed, middle lobe recurved at the point, lateral ones dependent. *Petals* 5, oblong, nearly equal, connate at the base; two lateral ones spreading like wings, the other three all dependent, the posterior one almost concealed by the two anterior. *Germen* somewhat curved, not at all twisted, plain at the back part and marked with five angles in front. In most of the *orchideæ* the twisting of the germen occasions the labellum (nectarium of Linnæus) to become anterior, but this part in the genus Satyrium having no twist, the labellum remains posterior, but is, nevertheless, as pointed out by Brown, the true labellum, as is proved by its relative situation with respect to the column and seminal receptacles. *Column* slender, bowed, with a bilabiate termination: *upper-lip* emarginate: *lower-lip* 3-toothed, bearing a mucilaginous mass, to the under surface of which the processes of the pollen-masses are inserted. *Pollen-masses* 2-lobed, in distinct egg-shaped cells. When the pollen-masses are drawn out of the cells, their processes bring away attached to their points the above mentioned mucilaginous substance.

The outline figures represent a back view of the corolla, a front and side views of the column and anthers.

This very rare and beautiful Satyrium is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; and was communicated by Messrs. Barr and Brooke, from their very interesting collection at Newington Green. Flowers in May. Thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam.

J. 2173

SOLANUM LANCEOLATUM. LANCE-LEAVED NIGHTSHADE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ, apice poro gemino dehiscentes. *Bacca* bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLANUM *lanceolatum;* caule fruticoso basi aculeato, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, stellatim pubescentibus, subtus tomentosis, corymbis subterminalibus nutantibus.

SOLANUM *lanceolatum;* caule sparse spinoso tomentoso, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis subtus tomentosis, panicula terminali. *Cav. ic. 3. p. 23. t. 245.*

SOLANUM *lanceolatum;* caule fruticoso, tomentoso, basi aculeato; foliis lanceolatis, longis, integris, subtus tomentosis; racemis subterminalibus. *Dunal Solan. p. 200. Poir. Encycl. Bot. Suppl. 3. p. 770.*

SOLANUM *lanceolatum;* caule fruticoso tomentoso aculeato, foliis angusto-lanceolatis integerrimis subtus tomentosis inermibus, panicula terminali. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. p. 1047. Persoon. Syn. 1. p. 229.* excluso synonymo Ortegæ.

PSEUDO-CAPSICUM lancifolium. *Mönch Suppl. Meth. p. 180.* Excluso synonnymo. Linnæi.

We have only seen a flowering branch of this plant, which was kindly communicated to us by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton. In this there was no appearance of prickles; but the stem is described to be prickly at the base only.

The

The corymb owing to the prolongation of the branch, from terminal becomes lateral. The leaves have a stillated pubescence on the upper side, and are tomentose on the under. The berries are said to be globular, the size of a pea, and of an orange-yellow colour.

This is probably the first time this plant has flowered in this country, nor has any coloured figure of it been before published.

Native of Mexico. Blossoms in May. Requires the protection of the Greenhouse.

Weddell del. Sowerby Prosp.

BELLIS ANNUA. LESSER DAISY.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum, conicum. *Pappus* 0. *Cal.* hemisphæricus: squamis æqualibus. *Sem.* obovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BELLIS *annua*; caule subfolioso. *Sp. Pl.* 121. *ed. Willd.* 3. *p.* 21, 22. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 86. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 460.
BELLIS minima pratensis, caule folioso. *Bocc. Mus.* 2. *p.* 96. *t.* 35.
BELLIS-LEUCANTHEMUM annuum italicum. *Mich. Gen.* 34.
BELLIS maritima, foliis Agerati. *Bauh. Pin.* 261. *Prodr.* 121.
BELLIS minor. *Cam. Epit.* 655. quoad iconem.
BELLIS annua. *De Cand. fl. fr.* 4. *p.* 186.

M. DE CANDOLLE, in the last edition of the Flore Française, makes four varieties of this species; two stemless, the one villous, the other smooth; and two caulescent, the one branched and leafy (to which MICHELI's figure, added by mistake to the first variety, should have been applied) the other creeping. The branched leafy variety, BELLIS *ramosa* of LAMARCK, may perhaps be a distinct species; but the other three appear to belong to this; which, at least in a cultivated state, Mr. ANDERSON observes, has, by no means, an annual root, but lives two or three years, the stem becoming in the second year more branched, and woody, at the lower part, the peduncles shorter and the flowers smaller and more coloured. We have given two figures of this species, the one on the left hand representing the plant in its first year from seed; that on the right in its second year.

M. VIVIANI

M. Viviani united this plant with Bellium *bellidioides*, observing that its seeds, like those of the latter were crowned with a pappus ; but in this he was undoubtedly mistaken, the seeds of Bellis *annua* being quite destitute of a pappus, as is confirmed by the observations of Poiret and De Candolle. (*Encycl. Bot. Suppl. v.* 4. *p.* 299.)

Native of the South of France, Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Flowers in April and May. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden.

PÆONIA MOUTAN, *var.* PAPAVERACEA. SINGLE-FLOWERED MOUTAN.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capsulæ* 2—5, polyspermæ, intus dehiscentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *Moutan;* caule perenni lignescente, foliolis oblongis subtus glaucis villosiusculis: extremo trilobato, capsulis [quinis.] *Bot. Mag. No.* 1154. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 315.

(α.) *flore simplice, capsulis quinis.*

PÆONIA papaveracea. *Bot. Repos. t.* 463.

(β.) *flore multiplici, capsulis plurimis.*

PÆONIA Moutan. *Bot. Mag.* 1154. Ubi synonyma petenda.

This beautiful plant is figured by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botanist's Repository, from the first of the kind imported into this country, still in the collection of Sir ABRAHAM HUME, Bart. at Wormleybury, and is, we suppose, the origin from whence all the individuals in our different collections have been derived, through the liberality of its possessor.

In the Repository it was considered as a distinct species, and called *papaveracea* from the germens, being as the writer says, "attached together and enshrined within a globular exterior, resembling a Poppy". But this membranous envelope is by no means peculiar to this variety, or even to the species, but it soon bursts and the capsules become distinct.

We have no hesitation in considering our plant as belonging to the same species as all the other known varieties of the

MOUTAN,

Moutan, and being nearly, sometimes quite single, it affords the true characters of the species better than the double varieties When the flower is quite single, having only five petals, we believe the capsules will be found to be constantly five in number, disposed in a regular star; but these organs are liable to be multiplied, as well as the petals, and in some of the double kinds are frequently very numerous. Believing the natural number of capsules to be five, we have thought it right to fix that number in our specific character, which we had before considered as indeterminate.

The blossoms in older shrubs are much larger than in our drawing, which was taken from a young plant in the first year of its flowering, in the collection of William Kent, Esq. at Clapton, where it stands in the open ground in front of the conservatory.

N 2176.

AMYGDALUS PUMILA. DOUBLE DWARF ALMOND.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, inferus. *Petala* 5. *Drupa* nuce poris perforata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMYGDALUS *pumila ;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis subtus venoso-rugosis, pedunculis subaggregatis.

AMYGDALUS *pumila ;* foliis lanceolatis duplicato-serratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 983. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p. 195.*

AMYGDALUS *pumila ;* foliis venoso rugosis. *Lin. Mant. 74. Syst. Veget. ed. xiv. p. 462. Sp. Pl. Reich. 2. p. 482.*

PRUNUS *sinensis ;* caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis venoso-rugosis serratis. *Persoon Syn. 2. p. 36.*

PERSICA malus nana flore incarnato pleno. *Herm. Lugd. p. 487. t. 489 ?*

AMYGDALO-PERSICA nana, flore carneo pleno, africana. *Pluk. Alm. p. 28. Phyt. t. 11. f. 4.*

PRUNUS japonica. *Bot. Reg. 27. an Thunbergii ?*

We have no doubt but that this pretty little shrub is the AMYGDALUS *pumila* of LINNÆUS, and was cultivated in our gardens in the time of RAY and PLUKENET, the latter of whom received the flowering branch which he has figured from LORD COLRANE. It has been supposed to have been introduced about ten years ago by the late CHARLES GREVILLE, Esq. from China, and to be the PRUNUS *japonica* of THUNBERG ; but though the specific character, given us by the Professor is not very inapplicable, yet in his description there are several circumstances that incline us very much to doubt the

the identity of these plants; such as the erect branchlets, which in our plant are remarkably spreading, the smoothness of the leaves on both sides, in ours rugose underneath, the setaceous stipules, which in ours, though narrow, are toothed; the solitary peduncles, which in ours grow more frequently two, sometimes three and even four together. It is however possible that they may be the same, for the country of which Amygdalus *pumila* is a native, is by no means certain; Persoon attributes it to China, and the African origin given it by Linnæus, is doubtful; being derived solely from Herman, who apparently speaks only from memory; for although he says he found it growing luxuriantly at the Cape, he acknowledges that he introduced it into the Dutch gardens, from the English, in which, on his return to Europe, he found it was not uncommon. Herman's figure does not represent our plant so well as Plukenet's, as he has represented the flowers to be sessile and solitary.

There is only one specimen of Amygdalus *pumila* in the Banksian Herbarium; this agrees in every respect with our plant, and was taken from Mr. Lee's nursery in the year 1774.

Our drawing was made from a specimen communicated by Mr. Lee of Hammersmith in May 1819; and we have been this year favoured by him with the ripe fruit, which very much resembles a small red Cherry, and abounds with an acid juice, not unpleasant to the taste; the stone or nut however is rugose, like that of the Peach; and quite different from that of the Cherry or Plum. And therefore whilst this character is to decide the genus, it must be referred to Amygdalus and not to Prunus. It may nevertheless be considered as a connecting link between the two, if any limits can be found to separate the genera.

It is remarkable in this species that there are more generally two ovaries or germens in each flower, and now and then three; in consequence of which there are sometimes two drupes upon one pedunćle, but usually one of them aborts; leaving however sufficient rudiments to shew the previous existence of two.

N. 2177.

KAULFUSSIA AMELLOIDES. CAPE-ASTER-LIKE KAULFUSSIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* sessilis, plumosus: radii nullus. *Cal.* simplex, æqualis.

Specific Name.

KAULFUSSIA amelloides. *Esenb. in. Horis phys. Berol.* 1. *p.* 53.

A native of the Cape of Good-Hope, of very late introduction into this country, being raised in the present year in the Chelsea garden from seeds, received from Mr. OTTO Inspector of the Royal garden at Berlin. In general aspect it resembles very much the CINERARIA *Amelloides* of LINNÆUS, *Bot. Mag. n.* 249, which has itself been separated into a distinct genus by M. CASSINI, under the name of AGATHÆA. From this however it differs in having a feathery, not a bristly pappus, and none at all to the seeds of the ray. It differs also from the SENECILLIS of GÆRTNER, the CINERARIA *glauca* of Linnæus, both in the latter character and in the greater length of the pappus of the seeds of the disk.

It appears to be of annual or biennial duration. The florets of the ray are of a very brilliant blue colour, difficult to be imitated by art. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by seeds, which should be sown on a gentle hot-bed in the spring, and the young plants planted out in the open border, and treated as other tender annuals, early in May.

J. Curtis Del

Published by [illegible] Walworth Sept. 21 1820.

Weddell Sc. 19 Prospect Row Walw

CRASSULA JASMINEA. JASMINE-FLOWERED CRASSULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Squamæ* 5 nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CRASSULA *jasminea;* caule suffruticoso decumbente, foliis ovatis cruciatis, capitulo terminali bifloro, unguibus petalorum superne connatis.
CRASSULA jasminiflora. *Haworth Mss.*

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, decumbent, branched, flowering part assurgent. *Leaves* opposite-crosswise, fleshy, oblong-oval, margins cartilaginous-denticulate. *Flowers* terminal, generally two, sessile, not scented. *Calyx* 5-cleft: *Segments* erect, acute, and, as well as the leaves, of a dull red colour at the tips. *Tube* of the *corolla* more than an inch long, formed by the claws which are united at the upper part, but distinct below: *Limb* spreading, scarcely a third part so long as the tube, white, tipped with crimson. *Stamens* 5, inclosed within the tube. *Germens* 5, oblong: *Styles* approximated: *Stigmas* pubescent.

Mr. HAWORTH had given it the name of *jasminiflora;* which, not having been published, we have by the advice of Sir JAMES SMITH altered it to jasminea, as more elegant.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, raised from seeds imported from that country, in the Chelsea garden by Mr. ANDERSON. Flowers in June. Requires the protection of the greenhouse in the winter months.

CORONILLA MINIMA, α. JACQUIN'S LEAST CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. $\frac{2}{3}$. dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* teres, (nunc angulatum,) articulatum, rectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *minima;* caulibus decumbentibus, foliolis ovatis subnovenis, stipulis oppositifoliis bifidis, leguminibus tetragonis.

(α.) *foliolis infimis a caule remotis, stipulis majoribus caducis.*

CORONILLA *minima;* procumbens, foliolis novenis lanceolatis, stipulis oppositifoliis emarginatis; leguminibus angulatis nodosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1048. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1151. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 332. *Jacq. Austr.* 3. *p.* 391. *t.* 271.

LOTUS enneaphyllos. *Dalech. Hist.* 510.

POLYGALON Cortusi. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 351.

(β.) *foliolis infimis cauli approximatis, stipulis minutis.*

CORONILLA minima. *Lin. Mant.* 444. Excluso synonymo Jacquini. *Lam. et. Dec. Fl. franç.* 4. *p.* 606. *Gesn. ic. lign. t.* 15. *f.* 132.

CORONILLA *minima;* procumbens leguminibus angulatis articulatis nodosis, [foliolis infimis cauli adstantibus.] *Lin. Amæn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 327.

CORONILLA caulibus lignosis procumbentibus, folis ovatis, floribus umbellatis, siliquis alatis. *Haller Hist.* 390. *Enum.* 2. *p.* 573.

Perhaps what we have here set down as varieties may in reality be distinct species; but both plants seem to have been confounded together by LINNÆUS, or at least by WILLDENOW and

and in the Hortus Kewensis. Variety β is smaller; and its stems at the lower part are more woody; but the chief difference is that in β, the lowermost leaflets are close to the stem, which in α are removed some distance from it; but are still remote from the upper pairs.

SOLANDER in his manuscript preserved in the Banksian library, has pointed out these differences, and from him we have borrowed the distinguishing characters of the two varieties.

HALLER'S plant, which JACQUIN declares to be different from his, belongs to variety β.

As the figures of DALECHAMP and JOHN BAUHIN, both represent the lowermost leaflets to be distant from the stem, we have referred them to our present plant.

A hardy perennial. Native of the south of Europe. Flowers in May, June, and July. Cultivated in the Oxford garden in 1658. Communicated by Mr. JENKINS, from his Botanic Garden in the New Road.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Sept. 1. 1828.

Weddell Sculp. Prospect Row. Walworth.

Crinum scabrum. Rough-edged Crinum.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Tubus cylindricus, limbo subæqualis longiorve, emarcescente limbo persistens. *Stigma* trigonum vix divisum. *Germen* 3-loculare. *Capsula* dissepimentorum destructione 1-2-locularis. *Sem.* magna, sæpius difformia, carnosa, viridia. ***Vide supra, No. 2121.***

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Crinum *scabrum ;* scapo multifloro, floribus sessilibus, foliis longissimis arcuatis lato-loratis margine cartilagineo scabris basi undulatis.

Crinum scaberrimum. *Hort. Soc. transact.* 3. *p.* 195. *Supra n.* 2121. *p.* 6.

Descr. *Bulb* four inches in diameter, purplish brown ; bleeds when wounded. *Stem* crimson at the lower part. *Leaves* bright green, broad-thong-like, channelled, undulate towards the base : margin very rough, cartilaginous, two inches and a half broad at the widest part, tapering, five feet long, at first erect, then arched over till the points fall to the ground. *Scape* rising outside the stem, bright green, flattened like a stick of sealing wax, thirteen inches high. *Spathe* from one and a half inch to two inches high, green, fading to a yellowish brown. *Germen* sessile, oval, green with a purplish tinge. *Tube* of the corolla bright green, from four to five inches long. *Limb* glossy, generally cup-shaped, but in hot weather expanding very wide, pure white with a bright crimson streak along the middle of each lacinia : the three outer laciniæ terminated with a green hook. *Stamens* and *style* declined, white, tinged with red, the latter longer,

longer, the former equal in length to the laciniæ. *Anthers* straw coloured. *Stigma* truncate, undivided. *Flower Buds*, yellowish green, striped with crimson, erect at first, nodding about twelve hours before they expand, as in CRINUM *erubescens* and several others; the green colour disappears as the flower opens. *Umbel* with 6—8-flowers, very fragrant.

Blossoms in May; likes a strong heat and plenty of water; but not to stand entirely in water for weeks together.

The diminished figure represents the whole plant above the ground; in it a second scape just appears nearer the stem; and, as the part from whence the scape rises may be variable, perhaps the next may come up in the midst of the leaves.

The original bulb was imported by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS from St. Michael's, but supposed to be a native of Brazil; certainly unknown in Calcutta, from letters dated December 1818.

For the above description and drawing we are indebted to the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT of Spofforth.

CORRIGENDA.

In the enumeration of the species, *No.* 2121, *p.* 8. *Sp.* 42. CRINUM *floridanum* may be expunged, since it is ascertained to be the same as *toxicarium*, and had probably been naturalized in the parts from whence it was imported.

CRINUM ornatum. *Ibid. p.* 7. *Sp.* 38. Crinum *mauritianum* in LODDIGES Catalogue is probably the same as Crinum *ornatum, Carey Mss.* but although imported from the Mauritius, it is not yet ascertained to be a native of that island. It has the habit of Crinum *americanum*, with leaves longer and more acute, and white flowers of no great beauty. W. H.

Pubd by S Curtis Walworth Rd

ERICA FRAGRANS. FRAGRANT HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens : limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

§ VI. Parvifloræ. D. Antheræ muticæ.

ERICA *fragrans;* foliis oppositis ternisve subulatis glabris, corollæ limbo revoluto.

ERICA *fragrans;* foliis ternis linearibus glabris, corollæ limbo revoluto. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p.* 407.

ERICA fragrans. *Andr. Heaths. vol. 2. Lodd. Cab.* 288.

DESCR. A low *shrub,* much branched; *branches* declined. *Leaves* opposite or ternate, subulate, grooved at the back, mucronate, smooth. *Flowers* terminal or lateral, growing by pairs, as in our plant; or by threes as in that of ANDREWS; fragrant, smelling something like Heliotropium but weaker. *Peduncles* villous, with three red *bractes* growing near to the calyx. *Calycine leaflets* ovate, concave, red, exceeding the campanulate *tube* of the small *corolla,* whose *limb* is rolled back. *Stamens* exserted beyond the tube. *Anthers* unarmed, dark purple, connivent. *Germen* top-shaped, with eight grooves, white.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the arrangement of this genus in the Hortus Kewensis by the late JONAS DRYANDER, Esq. the proper situation of this species is somewhat puzzling; for the exsertion of the *anthers* may rank it under the first section, the MACROSTEMONES, in which are to be found several with

with flowers no larger than in this. So likewise the coloured calyx, exceeding in size the tube of the corolla, may bring it under the fourth primary division, the CALYCINÆ; in both which places we were led at first to seek it.

The revolute limb or border of the corolla at once distinguishes this species from *concava* (No. 2149), to which it is in many respects very nearly related.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers in the Spring. Introduced in 1803 by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIDGES and SONS.

ARCTOTIS SPECIOSA. SHEWY ARCTOTIS.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. setoso-alveolatum. *Semina* dorso semibiloculari *v.* bisulco. *Pappus* paleaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus squamis apice scariosis. BROWN in Hort. Kew.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARCTOTIS *speciosa;* acaulis, foliis lyrato-pinnatifidis subtus incanis triplinerviis, scapis teretibus striatis, squamis calycinis exterioribus linearibus recurvis.

ARCTOTIS *speciosa;* flosculis radiantibus fertilibus, foliis pubescentibus subtus tomentosis pinnatifidis dentatis, lobo terminali triangulo trinervio, scapo foliis breviore, calycis squamis exterioribus reflexis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2350.

ARCTOTIS *speciosa;* corollulis radiantibus fertilibus, acaulis, foliis longe lyratis argute serratis. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnbr.* 2. *p.* 18. *t.* 161.

ARCTOTIS *breviscapa;* foliis pinnatifidis dentatis subtus tomentosis, scapis folio brevioribus. *Thunb. prodr.* 165?

DESCR. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Leaves* all radical: some quite entire, others lyrate-pinnatifid, crenate, dentate: terminal lobe triplinerved, rough and tomentose on the upper and hoary on the under side. *Scapes* several, rounded, streaked, hispid with purplish hairs. *Bractes* one or two, distant, subulate, deciduous. *Calyx* imbricate; *inner scales* largest, smooth, scariose, *external ones* linear, hairy and recurved. *Florets of the Ray* long, minutely 3-toothed, 4-nerved, orange-coloured on the inner side with a black purple spot at the base, and streaked with purplish red on the outer.

Florets

Florets of the Disk of a black purple colour, relieved by the golden pollen. *Receptacle* honey-combed, bristly. *Germens* bristly at the base and crowned with a chaffy pappus.

The scapes in our plant were rather longer than the leaves. It is very like *grandiflora* of the Kew Catalogue, but not caulescent.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. JENKINS of the New Road, who raised it from seeds, received from the Cape without a name. Requires to be protected from frost.

Wed dell. Sculp. Prospect Row

Linaria genistifolia, *var.* (γ) procera.
Tall Broom-like Toad-Flax.

Class and Order.

Didynamia Angiospermia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* basi calcarata: faux palato clausa. *Caps.* ventricosa, 2-locularis, valvata *v.* dentata: dissepimento membranaceo, medio seminifero.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Linaria *genistifolia;* foliis lanceolatis acuminatis, panicula virgata flexuosa. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 16.
Antirrhinum genistifolium. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 858. *Willd. Sp.* 3. *p.* 252. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 158. *Fl. taur. cauc.* 2. *p.* 74.
Linaria flore pallido: rictu aureo. *Bauh. Pin.* 213.
Linaria pannonica prima. *Clus. Pann.* 308.—*Hist.* 1. *p.* 321. *ic.* 322. *Tabern. Kreaut. p.* 1208.
(β.) *foliis angustioribus lineari-lanceolatis.*
Antirrhinum foliis linearibus adscendentibus, floribus spicatis confertis, calcare flore longiore. *Hall. Hist. n.* 337.
Linaria constantinopolitana Lini sativi folio, flore luteo. *Buxb. cent.* 1. *p.* 16. *t.* 25.
(γ.) *foliis latioribus glaucis.*
Antirrhinum genistæfolium. *Jacq. Austr. v.* 3. *p.* 25. *t.* 244.
Linaria Isatidis folio, flore luteo. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 40.
Linaria silenifolia. *Fischer Cat. Gor. p.* 25?

Descr. *Stem* rounded, quite straight, from two to six feet high, divided towards the top into many flexile flowering branches, more or less waved from flower to flower, here and there divided, but more generally simple. *Flowers* solitary, alternate, on short peduncles, pale yellow, smaller than those of the common Toad-flax. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments linear

linear-lanceolate; equal to one another and to the *Tube of the corolla*, which is elongated into a recurved spur, longer than the calyx: *upper-lip* bifid: laciniæ erect, concave: *lower-lip* three-lobed: lobes obtuse, middle one smallest, intruded on the under side to form the *Palate*, which is orange-coloured and bearded. *Filaments* swoln at the base. *Germen* roundish oval, smooth. *Style* shorter than the stamens, curved at the point and turned to one side when the flower drops. *Stigma* capitate. *Seeds* black, triquetrous with one side convex.

Seeds of our plant have been received both from Dr. Fischer and Mr. Otto under the name of Linaria *silenifolia*, but we have no doubt but that it is the same as Jacquin's Antirrhinum *genistæfolium*, and probably the other synonyms adduced belong to it; but if so the leaves of the different varieties must be very considerably dissimilar, as Linnæus states that they are altogether like those of Genista *tinctoria*, with which ours have certainly little affinity.

We have followed Marschall a Bieberstein in making three varieties of this species; of the second however we have considerable doubt, whether it should not be applied to Linaria *linifolia*, which seems at present a dubious species. We have received a plant from Messrs. Loddiges and Sons under the name of Linaria *genistifolia*, which is certainly different from our present subject, having linear-lanceolate leaves, a straight spur, and flat seeds with a membranaceous border like those of the common Toad-flax: this we think may probably be Haller's plant.

To our variety at least, the name of *genistifolia* is very inapplicable, but as Mr. Herbert remarks, in a note accompanying a specimen he sent, that of *genistoides* would be appropriate enough, as, when in flower, a tall plant of it has a resemblance to a bush of Broom.

Antirrhinum and Linaria were united by Linnæus into one genus, but modern botanists have again separated them, and apparently upon sufficient grounds, the latter having a spur to the corolla and a valvular or dentated capsule; the former a corolla only gibbous at the base, and an oblique capsule, not valvular, but opening by three holes near the top.

A hardy perennial. Native of Siberia and Austria. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. Jenkins from his botanic garden in the New-Road. It flowers most part of the summer.

N.2184.

ZYGOPHYLLUM SESSILIFOLIUM, (α.) SESSILE-LEAVED BEAN-CAPER.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum, germen tegens, staminiferum. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZYGOPHYLLUM *sessilifolium ;* foliis conjugatis sessilibus : foliolis ovatis, caule fruticoso.

ZYGOPHYLLUM sessilifolium. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 563. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 41. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 463.

(α.) *foliis margine glabris, petalis rotundatis fructu obovato lævi pendulo.* Heic. n. 2184.

ZYGOPHYLLUM fulvum. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *f.* 100? *Sp. Pl. ed. I. p.* 386 ?

(β.) *petalis rotundatis, fructu oblongo acuto sulcato.*

FABAGO flore luteo petalorum unguibus rubris, fructu sulcato oblongo acuto. *Burm. Afr. p.* 6. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

(γ.) *petalis basi angustatis apice incisis, fructu globoso.*

FABAGO capensis frutescens minor. *Dill. Elth. t.* 116. *f.* 142.

(δ.) *petalis obcordatis, fructu globoso-depresso.*

FABAGO africana arborescens flore sulphureo, fructu rotundo. *Commel. rar.* 10. *t.* 10. Fructus in descriptione caseiformis, in icone tamen acutus fit.

The above synonyms being all referred to in WILLDENOW's species plantarum as belonging to the same ; we have not ventured to separate our plant from them ; but from the remarkable difference in the shape of the fruit and of the petals, in the figures and descriptions referred to, we have divided them into varieties.

As

As far as can be determined by such figures, KNIPHOFF's Z. *fulvum* seems to be the same as ours, but the spinous stipules and fruit are wanting. BURMAN's figure, our β, is a good representation of our plant, as far as regards the flowers, leaves and spines, but the fruit is represented and described as being sulcate, oblong and very acute. DILLENIUS's plant γ has globular fruit much smaller than ours, and oblong petals narrowed towards the base and incised at the tip, very like our Z. *insuave*. *Commelin's* figure, our δ, represents the petals obcordate and the fruit sharp pointed; but the latter in his description is said to be round and compressed at both ends, in the form of a Dutch cheese.

Our plant has a square fruticose *stem*; *leaves* conjugate and sessile: *leaflets* obovate, mucronate, fleshy, smooth, as well at the margins as elsewhere, four weak spine-like stipules, sometimes split at the apex, obovate *petals*, quite entire, but corrugate at the tips and spotted with red at the base; *Nectaries* ten scales, surrounding the germen and attached to the base of the filaments; *Germen* globular with five depressions at the apex: *style* erect, acute, persistent; fruit large, egg-shaped, smooth, 5-celled, pendulous.

Our drawing was made several years ago at Mr. LEE's at Hammersmith, and the same species has been since communicated by Mr. BARR of the Northampton Nursery, Newington-green. At present we fear it is lost.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the protection of the greenhouse. Flowers all the summer. Cultivated by the DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT in 1713.

DRACOCEPHALUM SIBIRICUM. SIBERIAN DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. faux inflata, lab. super. concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *sibiricum;* floribus verticillatis, verticillis pedunculatis bifidis secundis, foliis lanceolatis cordatis acuminatis serratis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 155. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 420. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 133.

DRACOCEPHALUM *sibiricum;* floribus subverticillatis, pedunculis bifidis secundis, foliis cordato-oblongis acuminatis nudis. *Sp. Pl.* 830.

NEPETA corymbis geminis pedunculatis axillaribus, foliis cordato-oblongis acuminatis serratis. *Hort. Ups. p.* 164.

DRACOCEPHALUM verticillis pedunculo communi elevatis secundis. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 234. *t.* 51.

CATARIA montana, foliis Veronicæ pratensis. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 27. *t.* 50. *f.* 1.

DRACOCEPHALUM *sibiricum* is a hardy perennial, with large handsome flowers, but the scent of the herb is to some persons very unpleasant, compared by WILLDENOW to rancid oil; but LINNÆUS in the Hortus Upsaliensis, where he has given a full description of this plant, only says it has a strong scent; for our own part we should say it smelt strongly of Mint, with a mixture of the scent of Ballota nigra or stinking Horehound. Its taste is hot, like peppermint, but at the same time bitterish and nauseous. The leaves at the lower part of the stem are cordate, but upon the flowering branches are frequently rounded at the base.

Cultivated by Mr. JAMES GORDON in 1760. Flowers from June to August.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct 1st 1785.

W. Hodges del.

CROSSANDRA UNDULÆFOLIA. WAVED-LEAVED CROSSANDRA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, inæqualis. *Cor.* 1-labiata. *Stam.* inclusa: *Antheris* 1-locularibus. *Caps.* 2-locularis; bivalvis, dissepimento contrario. *Semina* retinaculis subtensa.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

CROSSANDRA undulæfolia. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 12. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 54.
RUELLIA infundibuliformis. *Roxb. Mss. Bot. Repos.* 542.
JUSTICIA *infundibuliformis;* spicis axillaribus terminalibusque, bracteis imbricatis lanceolatis villosis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis quaternis. *Vahl. Enum.* 1. *p.* 164.
JUSTICIA infundibuliformis. *Sp. Pl.* 21. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 99. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. *p.* 17.
MANJA-KURINI. *Hort. Malab.* 9. *p.* 121. *t.* 62.

The leaves of this ornamental stove plant generally grow four together upon the lower and barren branches; but on the flowering branches are more frequently opposite, as represented in our figure. The flowers grow in axillary square spikes; *Bractes* three to each flower, outer ones imbricate, concave-lanceolate or canoe-shaped, concealing the two smaller ones and the calyx. But the great singularity in this plant, and which separates it from BROWN's Aphelandra, is the one-lipped Corolla, five-lobed, that is deeply divided into three lobes, and the two lateral lobes again divided half as far.

Crossandra was first separated from Justicia by RICHARD SALISBURY, Esq. in the Paradisus Londinensis.

Native of the East-Indies. Introduced at the beginning of the present century by Dr. ROXBURGH. Flowers from June to January.

VITEX TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. brevis, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* bilabiata: *lab. superius* bifidum: *inferius* trifidum, lacinia media majore. *Stam.* adscendentia. *Drupa, Nuce* 4-loculari, 4-spermo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VITEX *trifolia;* foliis ternatis quinatisve: foliolis acutis ovatis lanceolatisve integerrimis subtus incanis, paniculæ rachi stricta, ramis subdichotomis. *Brown prodr. p.* 511.

VITEX *trifolia* foliis ternatis quinatisque, foliolis ovatis acutis integerrimis subtus canescentibus, paniculæ rachi recta, pedicellis dichotomis. *Lin. Suppl.* 293. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 392. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 67. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 144.

VITEX *trifolia;* foliis ternatis quinatisque integerrimis, paniculis dichotomis. *Sp. Pl.* 890. *Burm. Ind.* 137. *Lour. Cochinch. p.* 390.

LOGONDIUM vulgare. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. *p.* 48. *t.* 18.

CARANOSI. *Hort. Malabar.* 2. *p.* 13. *t.* 10.

VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Pluk. alm.* 390. *Phyt. t.* 206. *f.* 5.

VITEX trifolia floribus per ramos sparsis. *Burm. Zeylan.* 229. *t.* 109??—vix hujus loci?

PIPERI similis fructus striatus, femina. *Bauh Pin.* 412?

The straightness of the principal footstalk of the panicle with its dichotomous branchlets is a remarkable feature in this species, which is a native of the East Indies and of the Bay of Islands in New South-Wales.

The

The whole plant has a hot aromatic taste and powerful smell; more especially the berries. According to Van Rheede and Rumphius it is much used in medicine, principally in fomentations and cataplasms to sooth the pains arising from Gout and other causes. It has also been much extolled for its efficacy in curing Palsy, Bontius himself having been restored by its use.

In the specimens of this plant that we have seen we have not met with any quinate leaves, but one or both of the side leaflets are sometimes wanting, and then the leaves become simple.

The plant figured in this work at No. 364, under the name of Vitex *Negundo*, by which it was known in our gardens, is now found not to be that species, but is recorded in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis by the name of Vitex *incisa*. This mistake doubtless originated from Linnæus himself having in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ added the figures in Millers icones (t. 275) to the Synonyms of Vitex *Negundo*, which in reality belong to the same species as the one so called by Mr. Curtis.

The figure quoted by Linnæus from Burman's Flora Zeylanica can hardly belong to our plant, on account of the lower leaflets being on long petioles, and the inflorescence quite different.

The drawing now published was taken some years ago by the late Mr. Sydenham Edwards, at Mr. Whitley's, but is now no longer to be met with there. It flowered in July. It does not appear to have blossomed in the Kew Garden before the publication of the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis. Requires to be kept in the stove during the winter. May be propagated by cuttings.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct. 1 1820.

Waddell. Sc.

ACACIA NIGRICANS. UNEQUAL-WINGED ACACIA.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *v.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* bivalve.
MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *s.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 4—100.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACACIA *nigricans;* inermis glabra, foliis bipinnatis : partialibis bijugis : superioris propriis 5—7-jugis : inferioris 2—3-jugis, stipulis tubulato-setaceis, capitulis solitariis. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 465.
ACACIA nigricans. *Lodd. Cab.* 313.
MIMOSA nigricans. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 2. *p.* 88. *t.* 238.

This is a very beautiful shrub, with delicate and singular foliage. Native of the south-west coast of New Holland. Different individuals vary considerably in the number of leaflets on each pinna. Does not bear fruit in our conservatories, but may be propagated by cuttings. Flowers from April to July. Introduced about 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD. Communicated by the Comtesse DE VANDES from her very fine collection at Bayes-Water.

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